THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 12 JULY, 1834. [NO. 2352.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of JOHN HUTCHINS BELLASIS, a major in the service of the East India Company on their Bombay Invalid Establishment, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the above named Insolvent, hath filed a Schedule of his Estate and effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court bearing date the seventh day of July instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition are to be heard on the first Monday, in the month of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the above Insolvent must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Meadow Street, 8th July, 1834.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVET DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors Bombay, have been filed by the several persons after named all now Prisoners in the Goal of Bombay, praying and that they have also filed assignments of their Estates and effects in my office, viz:—

Nagory MAHOMED NOOR, formerly residing in old Cajee Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

CHAGOORAM DIPCHUND, trading under the name and firm of Chagooram Amerchund, formerly residing near the Bazer Gate, within the Fort of Bombay.

GOVIND ABBAJEE, formerly residing in Curva Warry Aguiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

D. B. SMITH,
Chief Clerk.

Meadow's Street, 11th July, 1834.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of JOHN COCKE, Esquire, late a Captain of Infantry in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights, Credits, and Effects of the above named JOHN COCKE, deceased, with Probate of his last Will and Testament annexed thereto, should be granted to LEWIS GRANT, of Bombay, Esquire, as one of the Attornies of the Reverend JUST HENRY ALT, Clerk, one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said last Will and Testament of the said John Cocke, deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof. Dated this 3d day of July, 1834.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits, of TAGOO BIN CHOTTOO, late of Bombay, Mahomedan and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to MASSABOYE, the younger Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of June, 1834.

J. P. LARKINS,
PROCTOR FOR PETITIONER.

اطلاعنامہ

در سوپریم کورٹ منعقد عرض نمودہ است برای گرفتن سند وکالت تمام ملک و املاک مرحوم تاگو بن مچھو تو باشندہ منبئی واوہ خواہد شد بہ ماسابائی کہ زنے وی مرحوم مذکور است ہمہ وابستگان ویرا معلوم گردد ۳۰ جون ۱۸۳۴

جی بی لارکن

MESSMAN WANTED,

FOR His M's. 40th Regt. Enquire at the Mess Room, Town, Barracks, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

Bombay, 11th July, 1834.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford and Co. per Triumph, from London, at Rs. 650 per butt, for cash.

Bombay, 11th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of SORABJEE COWASJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to CURSETBOYE and HORMUSJEE SORABJEE, Widow and eldest Son of the said deceased—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 4th July, 1834.

E. C. MORGAN,
Proctor.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી શોરાબજી ફરાદજી શ્રી મુમબઇનો રેહેવાશી હતો તેની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામું લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુમબઇની જુદીકોરટની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમો એ મરનારની વીધવા ખરશેદબાઇ તથા વરો છોકરો કોરમજી એવીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે હુમુને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જે કોઇ એનાં બાબશતા કોયે તેનાંઓને જા કેર થાએ—તા. ૪ ઈ જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૪

ઇ—શી—મારઝીન
વ કી લ.

NOTICE.—Parties requiring information on the affairs of the Bengal Provident Society, are requested to apply to

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary.

Calcutta, 24th May, 1834.

TONTINE OF INDIA.

AT a general meeting of Subscribers to the Tontine of India, held at the Office of the Assignee of the late Firm of CRUTTENDEN MACKILLOP and Co., on Saturday, the 17th instant, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. ROSS, and carried unanimously:—"That in order to bring the affairs of the Institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the Subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co."

Subscribers are accordingly recommended to authorize the Sale of the said claim, amounting to Sicca Rupees 2,84,900, either by a direct communication of their assent to the undersigned, or by the appointment of local proxies to vote in favor of the proposed measure.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary, Tontine of India.

Calcutta, 23d May, 1834.

ON Wednesday next, the 16th inst., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a variety of handsome and serviceable Household Furniture and property belonging to a Gentleman, consisting of Dining and Circular Tables, Handsome dinner set, Breakfast and Tea set, large Cheval Glass, in Mahogany frame, Blackwood Cot, Jackwood chairs, Handsome Jackwood Couches, cover'd with Crimson Damask, a Tea service of Handsome Plated ware, two pairs of Pedestal Shades, an Argand Lamp, &c., &c, &c.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

A CARD.—In addition to the superior display of Plated Ware, intended to be sold by Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., by Public Auction, at their rooms, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, they are authorized to sell an extensive Invoice of fresh Oilman's Stores, imported per "*Berwickshire*," consisting of assorted Pickles, best Durham Mustard, best Pearl Barley, White Wine Vinegar, best Red Herrings, assorted Sauces and Olives, Loaf Cheese, Oatmeal, Bacon, &c., &c., &c.

The whole from the respectable House of J. J. DICKESON, *London.*

N. B. They will also submit for sale, a collection of beautiful Landscapes, painted in Oils on Pannel and Canvas, mounted in chaste modern Gilt Frames.

Nesbit Lane, 12th July, 1834.

FOR SALE—A Handsome new double bodied Phaeton with Shifting Seats, moveable Hood, painted olive green, lined with drab cloth and trimmings, with Mail Coach Axles, Lamps, Pole and Shafts complete, accompanied by a set of very superior Harness suitable for one or two Horses, with covered Furniture, and "Pad clothes" to match the lining of the Phaeton. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., at whose rooms the vehicle may be seen.

PELLETIER'S SULPHATE OF QUININE.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., have for sale at their rooms, a few ounce bottles of this valuable Medicine, at 5 Rs. per phial.

Nesbit Lane, 12th July, 1834.

FOR SALE—A Capacious family Landau London built, and in good repair, being a suitable carriage for a family, and may be had at a moderate price.

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR SALE—By Private contract, at 45 Rupees per Hhd., about 20 Butts and Hhds. of Superior London Pale Ale. They may be tasted at a Godown near to Messrs. Forbes's Cotton Screws, upon application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

FOR SALE—A splendid service of Table cutlery with Silver Hafts of King's Pattern, in a mahogany brass bound case, lined with velvet, consisting of,—

4½ dozen large knives
4½ dozen small ditto
½ dozen steel prong'd Forks
8 Pair of Guard carvers of sizes
1 ditto of Round of Beef Carvers
1 Vegetable Fork
1 Cheese knife

Price 1000 Rs.

Apply to Mesrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

HODGSONS PALE ALE.

FOR Sale by public auction, at ½ past 12, on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., twenty four Hhds. of Hodgson's Pale Ale, recently landed—The sale will take place at Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co's. Rooms, on the date above specified.

ON Wednesday, the 16th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale, by public auction, a very choice assortment of valuable goods, recently imported, consisting of *Superb Plated Ware,* with rich emboss'd silver edges, of the newest patterns', such as Soup and Sauce Tureens, Meat Dishes and Covers, Curry Dishes with heaters, round and oblong Salvers, Toast Racks, Bottle Stands, Bread Baskets, Candlesticks, Chamber ditto, Egg Stands, Bottle Labels, Liquor Frames, Cruet Stands, Shade Snuffers, &c. &c. also *Rich Cut Glass Ware,* comprizing Decanters, Jugs, Tumblers, Wine and Water Glasses, Claret, Wine, and Champagne Glasses, Salt Cellars, Pickle Bottles, *Queen's Ware:*—Dinner and Breakfast Services, Dessert do., Jugs, Basons, &c. &c. Japan'd Tea and Sandwich Trays, two new double barrel'd Guns in Mahogany cases, with apparatus complete. The remainder of an Invoice of London made Wearing Apparel, Military Surtouts, Trowsers, Vests, Waistcoat Pieces, Corduroy Breeches, &c. sold to close the account; a few dozens of Cinnamon Water, Books, and a great variety of other Goods; the whole of which will be exposed to public view, on Thursday next, the 10th instant.

N. B. The Plated Ware being of the best description and corresponding in pattern, elegant Table Services may be composed therefrom, suitable to large families or messes.

Nesbit Lane, 12th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 4 | 30 P. M. sell by Public Auction, without reserve, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the following Houses, and Premises, viz.

A HOUSE and PREMISES, situate without the Town walls of Bombay in a Street called Dhunjee Dongeereeahs Row, assessed as No. 52 of the said Row, and formerly occupied by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, Khambattah.

A HOUSE, with the Pieces or Parcels of Land, on which the same is erected and situate without the Town walls of Bombay in the Bendy Bazaar Road, (opposite to the late Byramjee Cawasjee's Stable) being No. 198 of the said Road. The Title Deeds, may be inspected and further particulars made known on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE—Fresh Persian Garden Seeds, just received by the *Clairmount* from the Persian Gulph and for Sale in Tollah, containing various Sorts.—Apply to COWASJEE and HORMAJEE JEEVAHJEE, opposite to Messrs. T. Crawford and Co.

Bombay 11th July, 1834

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt:—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs. 20	per dozen.
Port.....at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon.....	12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*	18	"
Jamaica Rum, at	12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs. 24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 12th July, 1834.

BOOKS &c. FOR PUBLIC SALE.

BECK AND CO., on Tuesday next, 15th instant, will offer for public outcry, and sell off without any reserve, part of an Invoice of Books, imported per *Triumph,* comprising chiefly as follows, viz. Quarto Albums, elegantly bound with coloured paper, Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books in red and purple morocco gilt; the undermentioned Annuals, vizt., The Keepsake, The Talisman, The Amulet, Forget Me Not, Winter's Wreath, The Iris, The Bijou, The Gem, and Literary Souvenir, Hymns and Sermons, the British Theatre, and various other amusing publications: an Opera Glass, a Dolland's Pocket Teliscope, a curious Mirror, and a few articles of Jewellery, together with 4 large elaborately wrought gilt Picture Frames slightly damaged, also a variety of plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, useful Household Furniture in great variety, and at 1 P. M. any Vehicles or Cattle that may offer,

Forbes Street, 12th July, 1834.

ALEXANDER'S EAST INDIA MAGAZINE.

BECK AND CO., have lately received a few Copies of the above popular Periodical from October to January last, both inclusive, the contents of each number embracing a variety of matter highly amusing and instructive to all who feel an interest in Indian affairs.

N. B. Parties wishing to complete a series of the above work can have any quantity of the back numbers at reduced rates.

Forbes Street 12th July 1834.

TO LET—For the unexpired term of a lease (4½ months from 15th inst.) and at a considerably reduced rent, an Airy and Commodious upper roomed House in Meadow's Street, over Tyabjee's Shop and close to the Ramparts. Enquire on the Premises, or at Messrs. BECK AND CO., Forbes street.

A FEW cases of finely flavored Claret, and Sauterne, from Mr. J. EXSHAW, of Bordeaux, just imported per "Oriental," are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the undermentioned prices, viz.

Lafitte, in three dozen cases, Rs. 66 each.
Leoville, in three dozen cases, " 42 do.
Sauterne, in three dozen cases, " 42 do.

Bombay, 11th July, 1834.

FOR Sale—No. XIV of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rs. 3 per copy.

ANNUALS, Fancy Stationery, &c. just received per *Upton Castle.*

Annuals for 1834. Geographical annual, or family Cabinet Atlas, containing 100 steel engravings by Starling, beautifully colored, of all the states, kingdoms and empires throughout the world including the new discoveries and changes that have taken place, to the present time 18
The oriental annual from original drawings by Daniel..... 18
Heath's picturesque annual with beautifully finished plates, executed by the first engravers..... 18
The keepsake, embellished with highly finished line engravings..... 18
The Literary souvenir, edited by Alaric A Watts, with highly finished engravings by eminent artists..... 10
New year's Gift and Juvenile Souvenir, edited by Mrs. Watts, illustrated with a variety of highly finished line engravings..... 8
Forget me not; a Christmas, New year's and Birthday present, edited by Shoberl..... 10
Juvenile do. do. edited by Mrs. Hall..... 8
The Comic offering, or Ladies melange of literary mirth, embellished with upwards of 60 original and most humorous designs by various comic artists; with a variety of facetious contributions by the principal female and other eminent Writers of the day..... 10
Friendship's offering, embellished with the usual number of exquisite engravings and comprising contributions from the most distinguished authors..... 10
Fisher's Drawing room Scrap book with Poems by L. E. L. About 20 of the views, consist of Indian subjects, forming an elegant oriental landscape album..... 18
Landscape album, or Great Britain illustrated in a series of 59 views, by Westall, with descriptions by Moule..... 18
Landscape annual, or tourist in France, illustrated with 26 engravings from drawings by Harding the literary dept. by Roscoe..... 18
The English annual, edited by the Hon'ble Mrs. Norton..... 18
The Amulet, edited by S. C. Hall..... 10

Drawing books, Royal and Demi, qto., 12 and 8 Rs. each.
Scrap Books, Royal and Medium qto. 15 and 12 do.
Albums Royal, Medium and Demi, qto., Morocco, 25, 20 and 16.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Roan 20, 15 and 12.
Large Satin Brocade and damask paper.
A large supply of Tinted Satin, Damask, and Brocade paper, qto., 8vo., and 16 mo.
Perforated and embossed bordered note and chit paper.
Perforated embossed and Tinted Boards.
Embossed Boards, in Birds, Animals, flowers and fruits, Painted flowers large and small.
Embossed and Perforated oval and square and round Cards of sizes.
Visiting Cards of sizes.
Scraps of a great variety.

Applications to the made to DAVID FITZPATRICK, Circulating Library, *Nesbit lane.*

All orders from the country to be accompanied with references for payment and directions regarding the transmission or delivery of the articles ordered.

Letters to be post paid.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The public are hereby informed, that the Reading Room and Circulating Library, Bookseller's and Stationer's Shops, hitherto conducted in RAGOONATH HURRYCHUND'S name, will, from the 1st proximo, be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. DAVID FITZPATRICK, for and on behalf, of the Proprietor—to whom it is requested all References, Orders and Remittances, may in future be made.

The Proprietor, in returning his thanks to his constituents for the patronage and support, he has hitherto been favored with, requests that all those indebted to the late concern, will immediately adjust their accounts, to enable him to close the books.

DAVID FITZPATRICK, begs to give general notice, that he has been placed by the Proprietor, in charge of the establishment alluded to in the above advertisement, and in soliciting a continuance of the public Patronage and support to state, that no exertions will be spared to give satisfaction to the public in general, and to his constituents and subscribers in particular.

Nesbit lane, 24th June, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London. :—

Pale Sherry in quarts at		22	Rs. per	doz.
Ditto	in pints	" 12	"	"
Brown Sherry in quarts		" 22	"	"
2nd Growth Claret		" 20	"	"
Ditto	ditto, in pints	" 11	"	"
Old Madeira in quarts		" 21	"	"
Bucellas		" " 18	"	"
Hock		" " 18	"	"
Cognac Brandy		" " 15	"	"
Old Pale Brandy		" " 18	"	"
Whiskey		" " 18	"	"
Ditto	in pints	" 10	"	"
Old Rum	" quarts	" 14	"	"
Geneva	" "	" 12	"	"

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834,

DESTOURNEL, CO'S CLARET.

THE undersigned have just received, *ex-Oriental* from *Bordeaux*, a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor,

To be had at their Godowns in cases of 6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 12th July, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

BASS' BEER.

FOR sale at the Godown of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co., a fresh batch of the above mentioned Beer, just landed *ex Minerva*, price Rs. 49 per hhd.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.
Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.
Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

12th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE Bengallee, has contracted to purchase an Oart of upwards of one wheel, together with all the trees and appurtenances, situated in Mahim Woods, within the Island of Bombay, from BOYE JOYEBOYE, widow of the late Sett RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE, and daughter of the Sett SORABJEE NANABHOY, deceased, any person or persons having any claim or demand, right, title, or interest by way of Inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to notify the same to Mr. JAMES PATCH, Attorney for the said purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPER, London..... Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Old Port.....do.....each..... 16
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do..... do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam *ex Euphrates*, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 12th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

All received direct from the Maker.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity, of the above Beer of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead.

Ash Lane, 11th July, 1834.

LISBON WINE FOR SALE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, have still remaining on hand, a small quantity of superior Lisbon wine, at the following prices, viz :—

Whole pipe.....at 280 rupees.
Half Ditto.....at 145 do.
Fifth Ditto.....at 65 do.
In Bottles.....at 9 do. per dozen.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

MESSRS. JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Co., beg to acquaint the public in general, that they have lately purchased at their shop, opposite to the Government House, the Investments, recently arrived consisting as follows:—

Military Equipments--New Regulation Dress Chakos, without ornaments, Swords with leather and steel scabbards, Forage Caps with oil Skin Covers, Feathers, Crimson Silk Sashes, Sword Knots, Frog and Patent Leather Belts, Gold Eupauletts, Grenadier and Light Infantry Wings, Gold Shoulder Cords, Gold Lace for Infantry, Artillery and Engineers, Gilt Buttons for Coats and Jackets from 1st to the 26th Regiment, N. I., Artillery, European Regiment, and Indian Navy, Hooks and Eyes and Fancy Buttons.

Large eight day Clocks, small carriage Clocks with Glass Cases, and a Handsome Box of Singingbirds.

Boots and Shoes by J. Stunt.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

POLLUNJEE DHUNJEE has the pleasure to inform his Customers and Public in general, that he has received per ship *charles Grant*, from London, a very Superior Batch of Hodgson's and Alsopp's pale ale, which is exposed for Sale at his shop.

Bombay, 11th July, 1834.

LOST, at Goa, a Gold Hunting Watch, Engine turned, by McCabe, No. 11,908, having a crest on the top representing a Hand and Sword coming from the Heart, together with a Seal and Key, bearing the same device the property of Captain G. C. TAYLOR, of that station.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PANDOORUNG ABBAJEE, Prabhoo, Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, having contracted to purchase from RUNGOBA GUNNOBA, Senoy, also of Bombay, a dwelling House, built with Chunam walls, and covered with tiles, situated without the Fort Walls of Bombay, in an oart commonly called *Ghurwady*, opposite to *Kandawady*, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, if any person or persons have any claim or demand, by way of mortgage or inheritable right on the same, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make known in writing to JANNARDUN ABBAJEE Prabhoo, at his House, or to the Chief Secretary's Office, or to the above purchaser thereof, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise such claim or demand, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of July, 1834.

जाहीर खबर.

खबर दिल्ही जाते ऐसीजे मुंबई कर हिंदु पांडुरंग आबाजी प्रभु याणे घर एक चुना व दगडाचे भिंती चा व कवलारी, मुंबईकर रंगो बा गनोबा सेनवी पासून वीकत घ्यावयाचे साटे केलें आहेत, ते घर बाहेरकोट वाडा एक बनाम घरवा डीत कादावाडीचे समोर आहे, व त्याजवर कलेक्टरचे बुकाचा नंबर चवथा आहे. हरकोनी लोक किंवा लोकाचा गाहान कींवा वारसा बाबद दावा, कींवा मागणें असेल तर त्यां ही आपला दावा जनारदन आबाजी प्रभुस, यांचे घरांत कींवा चीफ सेक्रेनेरी आफीसांत कींवा खरिददा रास लिहुन आजपासून चवदा दाव सांचे मुदतीत पाठवावें, मुदत झाल्या वर कोनाचे ऐकनार नाहीं.

ता ११ वा जलई, सन १८३४.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETEE JAMSETJEE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Medical Gentleman proceeding to England, willing to take charge of the duties of a Ship to sail between 1st and 15th August for London, is requested to apply to Captain THEAKER, at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine ship EARL of ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander. This vessel has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail between 1st and 15th August for London.

Apply to Captain THEAKER at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE "CARNATIC," J. S. BILES, Commander. Will have quick dispatch. Apply at the Office of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 12th July, 1834.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

SAILS ON 16TH.

THE ORIENTAL, 512 tons, G. FIDLER, Commander. Carries a Surgeon, for plans of her Cabins, apply to Captain FIDLER, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Teak ship "PALMYRA", of 600 Tons Register, Wm. LOADER, Commander. This ship sails fast, has a poop and very excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon; Apply to the Commander at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 8th July, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

TO sail on 16th instant the fast sailing ship MARY BIBBY, THOS NEALE, Commander, and has good accommodations for Passengers. Apply at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE AND LIGHT FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA,

THE Ship TRIUMPH, THOMAS GREEN, Commander, will sail on or before the 1st August.—Apply at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.

Bombay, 10th July, 1834.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT, THE 20TH INST.

THE Ship SULEMANY, H. J. McFARLANE, Commander.—Apply at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 12th July, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1834.

No. 301.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to lieutenant colonel S. Powell, under date the 6th ultimo, is cancelled from the 28th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to this presidency; and he is directed to resume his duties as adjutant general of the army.

No. 302.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery and infantry on this establishment; the cadet for the artillery is promoted to 2nd lieutenant, and those for the infantry, to ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment :—

Artillery.

Mr. Edward Deacon.—Date of arrival at Bombay,—21st June, 1834.

Infantry.

Mr. Henry Fenning.—Do. do.
" Charles Forbes Christie. Do. do.
" Charles Manger. Do. do.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors :—

Captain W. C. Freeman, 2nd grenadier regiment native infantry.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 21st June 1834.

Captain J. Scott, 23rd regiment native infantry.—Do. do.

Lieutenant J. Holmes, 12th regiment native infantry.—Do. do.

Lieutenant J. Grant, artillery,—Do. do.

Veterinary surgeon Robert Walters, 3rd regiment light cavalry.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July, 1834

No. 303.—The leave to proceed to sea, for the recovery of his health, granted to captain R. Mansfield, commanding the Poona auxiliary horse under date the 6th of December last, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1834.

No. 304.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to captain J. Worthy, of the 18th regiment native infantry, under date the 8th January 1833, and extended on the 1st April last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged until the 31st December next, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1834.

No. 305.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following form of the oath to be taken by widows, claiming the benefits of lord Clive's fund, be published for general information :—

To wit. }

hereby maketh oath, that she is the widow of late a in the Hon'ble East India Company's service, and that she has not contracted marriage with any other person since the death of her aforesaid husband, and this dependent further swears, that her said husband did not die possessed of, or entitled to real and personal estate to the amount in value together of nor any person or persons in trust for him.

Sworn before me, this day of }

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Secy.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th July, 1834.

Mr. George Malcolm, fourth assistant to the principal collecter of Poona, is allowed an extension of the leave of absence granted to him on the 3 th September 1833, for a further period of six months.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1834.

Mr. W. Stubs collector of Kaira, is allowed an extension of the leave of absence granted on the 2nd ultimo, for a further period of one month.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. H. R. Stracy, of the civil service, to proceed and reside at Tannah, for the purpose of qualifying himself in the native languages preparatory to the next examination.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Coucil,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th July 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant Turner, superintendent of roads in the Conkan, to proceed to Poona on private affairs, with leave from the 15th to the 20th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July, 1834.

The reverend George Figot, A. B. appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a chaplain for this presidency, having arrived in the "Carnatic" on the 21st ultimo, is admitted on the establishment from that date, and the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate him temporarily, to discharge the duties of Colabah and the harbour.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to notify, that Dajee Bullal Benalkur, and Bulwunt Row Hurree, have been appointed junior native commissioners, the former at Kallian, and the latter at Bassien, in the zillah of the Conkan.—The sunnuds bearing date the 3rd instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Sec.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—I understand the last share of the Deccan prize money has been paid in England, and shall be glad of information when we are likely in this country, to receive ours. I am one of not a few of the old Deccan lads that will be happy to receive it early.

Yours eternally.

July 10th, 1834. HARD UP.

☞ We have searched our files carefully, but have not oticed in them any mention of payment having been tade to the parties in England entitled to share in he Deccan Prize Money.—ED. COUR.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	130	13
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	108	119
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	107	10½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106½	1078
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	101	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills.....	1 | 11	21
Spanish dollars per 100.....	220	
Sovereigns each.....	11½	

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Ship Mary Bibby	12 July.....	Liverpool...	Direct.
" Oriental.....	12 Ditto.....	Ditto.....	Uncertain.
" Minerva.....	Uncertain....	Ditto.....	Ditto.
" Tirumph.....	1st August....	Calcutta....	Ditto.
" Duke of Roxburgh.....	15 Ditto.....	Ditto.....	
" Cleveland.....	6th July.....	Ditto.....	
" Cavendish Bentic.....	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	
Earl of Eldon...	About 15th August...	London.....	

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HIGH WATER TABLE.—12TH. JULY 1834.

	MORN.	EEVN.
Saturday	3 01	3 28
Sunday	3 59	4 31
Monday	5 10	5 49
Tuesday	6 27	7 05
Wednesday	7 37	8 08
Thursday	8 34	9 00
Friday	9 22	9 44

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major Hickes, 4th Regt. N. I., from Ahmednugger.
Capt. J. Liddell, 1st Lt. Cavalry, from England.
Ensign F. Dyke, 6th Foot, from do.
Lieut. S. Powell, H. M. 49th Regt. from Persia
Assist. Surg. Fraser, I. N. from do.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. C. Owen, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry, to Sholapoor.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th Instant, the Lady of Captain P. Sanderson, 15th Regt. N. I, of a daughter.

At Bombay, 10th Inst. the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor Rowland, of a son.

In Europe at Shrewsbury the 2d March, the Lady of Captain James Murray Martin, of the Bombay artillery, of a Son.

MARRIED.

At St. Thomas Church, on Thursday, the 10th Inst. by the Reverend Henry Jeffreys, Conrad Owen, Esq., 1st Regt. Bombay Cavalry, to Stephana Mary, youngest daughter of the late Major Hawkins, Bombay Engineers.

DEATHS,

At Chilcompton, near Bath, on the 16th of March last, in her 80th year Mrs. Morse, Widow of the late T. R. Morse, Esquire, of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

In Europe at Shrewsbury, the 24th March, Mary, wife of Captain James Murray Martin of the Bombay Artillery, and daughter of the late Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq. Advocate General of Bombay.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

July 11th—Barque William, Thomas Clark, Master, from Greenock, 26th March 1834.

Passenger.—F. Stewart, Conductor.

— Ship Anna Robertson, A. Mairne, Master, from London 15th March.

Passengers.—Lieut. Lucas H. M. 6th Regt., H. S. Busbie Esq., J. Borradaile, Esq.,

DEPARTURES,

July 7th.—Ship Bombay Packet, James Garnock, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Mr. J. W Christie.

— 8th Ship Berwickshire, H. L. Thomas, Master, to China.

Passengers.—Lieut. Kenworthy, and James Matheson, Esq.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR:

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
DO. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares Amherst.
DO BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.
DO. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
DO. FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Oriental, Prince George, Duke of Roxburgh Cleveland, Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Syden, Mary Bibby, Triumph, Palmyra, Morgiana, Kirkman, Finlay, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle, Minerva, Charles Grant, William, and Anna Robertson.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, Dadaloy Hannah, Cavendish Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron, Clairmont, and Sultana.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix.
ARAB.—Fazel Kurim, Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

SUPREME COURT.

A trial of very great importance terminated a a late hour yesterday evening, after occupying the Supreme Court two entire days. The prisoners placed at the bar, were *Shewajee Mhadik* Drummer in the 11th Regt. N I. *Balloo Powar, Hunnamunt Rao Kokaté*, sepoy of the same Regiment, *Gunnow Powar*, sepoy of the 8th Regt. N. I. and *Shik Hubbeeb*, Soobadar Major of 11th Regt. N. I. The crime of which they were charged was Highway Robbery, for having, in the open day, on the 16th April last, robbed a cooly named Bhoja Jetta, of a bag containing one hundred Rs. in copper change. The Advocate General conducted the prosecution on the part of Government. Mr. Roper appeared for the defence of the Soobedar Major. The parts in this transaction severally imputed by the evidence to the prisoners, was as follows. That the first, second, and fourth, had actually committed the robbery outside the lines—that the third had taken up the bag when thrown over the rails by one of the fugitives, and carried it to the Soobedar Major house—that the Soobedar Major was standing near, and said to the others "put the bag in, you ——, and run to your quarters, as the line will be ordered to fall in, in case of any disturbance—" that the Soobedar Major subsequently, on three several occasions, ordered the sentry to deny that any one had passed the gate—which the first prisoner had done—that he had assured Lt. Whitmore the adjutant, and Major Ottey, the commanding officer, that no robbery whatever had taken place, as he must have known it if it had. These were the chief facts adduced in Evidence. The prisoners all pleaded NOT GUILTY, the first adding that what he had done, he had done under orders. The Soobedar Major brought the very highest testimonials to his character from many old officers. The fourth prisoner, belonging to the 8th Regiment, was not clearly identified, and was ACQUITTED. The other four were brought in GUILTY. Sir John Awdry then passed sentence in the following words.

"I do not mean to detract from the character of the native army; but it is evident if practices, such as this day have been proved, are permitted, the presense of those lines no near the bazar, may be productive of very great mischief. If in broad day men leave their lines, and commit highway robbery upon any defenceless passer by —if they are shamelessly admitted into the lines by the sentries in the face of hot pursuit, and their pursuers denied admittance—it must soon come to this—that the military character will suffer great disgrace, and that the presence of the troops on the island will be a nuisance instead of a benefit. I must not be understood to say that such is, or is likely to become the case. I am very far from wishing to cast such imputations on the character of the army. But here, unfortunately, an officer high in authority in the regiment—one whose power of revenging himself on those who might offend him, gave him probably more influence over the men than any European officer—has been commanding a crime of this description.—The knowledge that a person of his station sanctioned such proceedings, must have had an immense moral force in the regiment. The sentry was pressed, and the men of the regiment who gave evidence were pressed, as to why they did not disclose what they had seen; and though they alleged nothing that could absolutely justify their silence; yet their answers sufficiently showed that they could not, without extreme peril, make public the crime of their superior. This state of things is most unfortunate; for it must have led to very great mischief—it must have produced a system of favoritism, under which the bad would gain, and the good would suffer—it must have led to a system under which nearly the whole regiment would be familiarized with crime. The order of the Subadar major cannot justify the other prisoners; still as the influence which his station gave him, and the power he had of rewarding those who obeyed, and punishing those who disobeyed him, must have greatly influenced them, I mean to apportion their punishments with reference to that influence.

Hunamunt Row Kokaté! the only part which you took in this transaction was carrying away the bag from the place where it had been thrown, to the Soobedar Major's house: under these circumstances the Court will only sentence you to be transported to the Isle of France for the term of *seven years*.

YOU, SHEEWAJEE MHADIK, and BALLOO POWAR, you were the persons by whose hands this outrage was perpetrated; and, as such, the sentence of the Court is that you be, each of you, transported to the Isle of France for the term of *fourteen years*.

With regard to you SHAIK HUBBEB,—it is extremely mortifying to see a fine old soldier like you, lending the influence of his rank and station to convert the lines of his regiment into a den of thieves—it is certainly most deplorable to see that a man of your station, and one bearing, through a long course of service, such a high character as it is evident you have borne, both from the fact of your attaining to that station from your own merit, as from the high testimonies given in your favour this day by so many officers of rank, should have been so dead both to common honesty, and to what appears to be dearly cherished by the native soldier—the honor of your regiment—as to have acted in this manner. Had the case involved cruelty, or such violence as to endanger life, your life could not have been spared; but deep as are the aggravating circumstances in your case, yet as this aggravation does not appear to exist, I think I may be justified in sparing your life. The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to the Isle of France for the term of your *natural life*. The remainder of that life instead of being passed in the honor and ease to which you might otherwise have looked forward, will be spent in the toil of the most servile situation."

During this address, the Soobedar Major frequently interrupted His Lordship with protestations of his innocence, declaring the evidence against him to have been a conspiracy. The Judge told him that the Jury had given a most patient attention to a very long trial, and that as far as he was permitted to express an opinion, he believed their verdict to he a right one. This, unfortunate man had served thirty four years; and had a very fine soldier—like bearing. Colonel Hickes declared his belief that he was one of the very best native officers in the service. His case, even amongst the Jury who convicted him, excited a degree of pity and regret that we have seldom witnessed.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 12 JULY, 1834.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief left the Presidency yesterday, for Dapooree; and Major General Sir Stevenson Barnes, K. C. B. for Poona, the day before. The usual salutes were fired on their departure.

We observe in the list of Deaths published in the East India Magazine in March, the name of Thomas Flower, Esq. late Custom Master of this Port.

We understand that the trial of Afflick Williamson, and his father, the former for the abduction of Miss Kitty Challon (a ward of the Supreme Court) and the latter as an accessory, will come on this day.

The long promised report of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the failure of the *Steamer 'Forbes*, has at length appeared; and we have transferred it entire to our columns, with the subjoined minutes by two of the members, notwithstanding that, at the present time, we can ill spare the room those documents occupy, and they possess but little interest for the general reader. To those who view in the same light as we do, the conduct of the Calcutta Steam navigation Committee, in regard to the main question of starting a steamer for Suez from that port instead of Bombay, the first point discussed in the Report—namely whether or not the *Forbes* was despatched from Calcutta in a condition to perform the voyage—will probably appear but of secondary importance. The Report does, indeed, make it appear that the Committee had reason to be satisfied of her "fitness for a sea-going vessel"; but was this sufficient? Was it an ordinary voyage she was about to undertake? Had they not been forewarned of the difficulties she would have to encounter?—And, considering the important interests at stake, was it not incumbent on them to adopt every precaution to guard against the injuries and accidents to which she might be liable in such a voyage as she had before her? Yet, it appears that, previous to the departure of the *Forbes*, a "changing pump,"—an apparatus, the use of which would have more effectually prevented an accumulation of Salt in the boilers—"*was suggested*, but considered unnecessary by the Engineers with reference to the means of blowing off originally provided.' The result shows which was ill-judged, the proposition or its rejection; and whether the former or the latter proceeded from persons most competent to form an opinion on the subject. The report' says, "the vessel went to sea in perfect order, and fully capable of performing the voyage." On this declaration it would not, perhaps, be fair to descant; but we cannot avoid repeating the observation which it has elicited from the *India Gazette*.

"Now in the report before us, who is it that pronounces that the *Forbes* left Calcutta in a state of perfect order? Why, a sub-committee of that very body that would be blame-worthy, if it were proved that she left it in a different state. For our own part, from the known characters of the gentlemen of the Committee and from the tone of the Report, we are individually satisfied that the most impartial men that could have been selected, would most probably not have reported otherwise than they have done; but although this is our sincere opinion of them and their report, we must think, until good reason is shown for thinking otherwise, that they have been forgetful of what is due both to the public and to themselves, in undertaking to sit as judges in their own cause."

The report confirms the statements that have already appeared respecting the cause of the return of the *Forbes* to Calcutta, and attributes the accumulation of salt in the boilers, not to any defect in their construction, or that of their apparatus, but to the omission of the Engineers to perform the operation of "blowing off" with sufficient regularity. We observe that the Committee has called a Meeting of the Subscribers, which was to take place on the 5th of this month; and that, in the mean time, the *Forbes* is undergoing the necessary repairs to enable the Committee to make their second experiment, which, it is to be hoped, since they are resolved upon it, will be attended with better success than the first.

We have the pleasure to lay before our readers in this number, in addition to the items of intelligence given in our *Extra* of Wednesday, further extracts from the papers received by the *Charles Grant*, embracing Reports of the Debates in Parliament, on the Turko—Russian Treaty, the motion for the exclusion of the Bishops and Archbishops from the Legislature, and that for the abolition of flogging in the Army, as also reports of some interesting discussions at the East India House, and notices of the principal events both at home and abroad. Of such matters as appear deserving of notice, bnt the particulars of which we are unable, for want of space, to publish in this number, we have prepared the following Summary.

It was feared in Madrid that Miguel might be induced to join his forces to those of Carlos, and proceed with him to form a junction with the insurgents in the northern provinces of Spain.

Captain Ross has been presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The latest official bulletins of the health of the young Prince Royal of Belgium, state that he was recovering rapidly.

By an order of Council dated the 19th of March 1834, the Royal Proclamation of the 29th of June 1815, regulating the distribution of the proceeds of prizes captured from the enemy by H. M's. vessels of war, and the Order of Council of the 13th June 1827 for the distribution of the proceeds and rewards arising from the capture of slave vessels, seizure of smuggled goods &c. have been annulled, and a new scale of distribution fixed, awarding a larger share of the proceeds of the prizes to the inferior officers and seamen than they received under the former system. It is to be hoped that the measure will he followed by a similiar act of justice to the subordinate officers and men in the military service, in which the great disproportion in the shares of Prize money received by the several ranks, has been a fruitful source of dissatisfaction and complaint.

A letter from Rome, of the 22d February, published in the *Suabian Mercury*, has the following passage.—"It is reported that Marshal de Bourmont is about to have the chief Command of the Pontifical troops, and that M. de la Rochejacquelin, who is with him, will also enter the service of the Pope."

A person named Polari was tried and convicted in the High Court of the Hauge, on the charge of stealing the jewels belonging to the Princess of Orange, from the Palace. He confessed the robbery, and was sentenced to exposition in the Pillory for half an hour, and twelve years' imprisonment. Not the least curious circumstance connected with the trial was a sort of appendix attached to the sentence of the Court, in these words. "The court moreover orders that an extract of the judgment be posted up at Hauge, and *also at Brussels*. So it appears that the Dutch Courts still claim jurisdiction over Belgium.

In the Times of the 18th March, it is stated that hints are thrown out in some of the Canadian papers, by which it may be understood that an attempt will be made before the present Provincial Assembly to impeach Lord Aylmer.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Graham, on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave notice, that on the 17th of April, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the amendment of the present *Poor Laws*.

Mr. Ewart obtained leave to bring in a bill for abolishing capital punishment in cases of letter stealing, returning from transportation, and in certain cases of burglary.

Mr. S. Rice brought in a bill to abolish the office of Recorder of the Great Roll in Scotland, which was read a first time.

Mr. DIVETT moved, pursuant to notice, a reso-"lution that it is the opinion of the House that it "is just and expedient to take effectual measures "for the abolition of all compulsory payments of "church-rates." After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, the hon. mover consenting to leave the subject in the hands of Lord Althorp, who some weeks since gave notice of a motion for the 17th of April, which stands in the order-book thus:—"To call the attention of the House to the subject of church-rates in England."

Sir R. INGLIS moved for the appointment of a select committee, "to enquire into the origin "and present state of a lottery, purporting to be "carried on under authority of Parliament, and "entitled 'the Glasgow 'Lottery,' and into any "other lotteries, foreign or otherwise, of which, "since the legal discontinuance of State Lotte-"ries, schemes, tickets, or shares have been cir-"culated in the United Kingdom." After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

On the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, a Select Committee was appointed to "consider the "present state of the law of libel, and to report "their opinion to the House."

Lord Althorp stated, in answer to a question from Mr. E. Denison, that although he feared it would be some time before he could lay on the table his biil for the commutation of tithes in England, yet, as the heads of it were nearly completed, it was his intention, if the Ordnance estimates should be disposed of this week, to move for leave to bring in the bill, and on that occasion to explain the principle, and to enter into the details of the measure as fully as possible.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp stated that the poor laws, and the report of the poor Laws Commissioners, engaged the attentive consideration of the Government, but they were not at present prepared to recommend any specific measure for the adoption of the House. A measure on the subject, however, would certainly be introduced during the present session.

In the House of Lords on the 17th March the Marquis of Lansdowne stated, in answer to a question from the Earl of Durham, that the petitions praying that a charter may be granted to the London University have been referred by His Majesty in Council to a committee of the Privy Council.

The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table four Orders in Council for the regulation of the trade with China.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Rosebery gave notice, that on the 24th March he would present a bill to alter and amend the law of entail in Scotland.

Several petitions were presented, and among them one from Dissenters of the city of Edinburgh and the town of Leith, by the Lord Chancellor, whose observations, in bringing it under the notice of the house, will be read, as they deserve to be, with interest. His Lordship it will be seen, declared that "he has no doubt" that the amendment of the existing law will be "set about promptly and rationally, and that the "rights of the constitution will be extended to the "Dissenters, to the utter exinction of all those ci-"vil disabilities of which they complaint."

Having been kindly favoured by Captain Peg anean of the *Le Oriental* from Bordeaux, with the loan of some numbers of the *Memorial Bordelais*, which contain news from Spain of a latter date than that given in the English papers we have received, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following summary of events connected with the struggle between the Queen's and the Carlist parties in that country:—

Latters from Madrid of the 19th of March, represent that much exciement was caused in the city by the publication of the Ministerial explanation on the subject of the new decree relating to the municipal Guards. The enthusiasm of such classes as could enlist was completely annihilated, and on the day preceding that on which the letter was written, only seven persons presented themselves to be enrolled. It was expected however that the Decree would be amended.

A negociation was set on foot with the Carlist faction in Navarre, but it failed, and hostilities were recommenced with increased vigour.

Votteria was attacked and taken possession of by the Carlist chief Zamalacarreguy. This news caused a deep sensation at Court.

A letter from Bayonne mentions the presence of Don Carlos at Villareal. His guard consisted of 150 men, amonst whom desertions were frequent. The Ex-General Moreno was at Barrancos, enlisting all the Carlists who offered themselves. There is a report of an action having taken place between the troops of Quesada and the Carlists, in which the latter lost, in killed and wounded, a thousand men—but this requres confirmation.

It is reported that that the General who was second in command to Zamalacarreguy has passed over to the side of the Queen.

The news from the principal seat of the Civil war, which the Government publishes in its official journals, is by no means to be relied on. Private letters say that the insurrection is extending every day.

The decree respecting the convocation of the Cortes has not yet appeared, but its basis is pretty well known. There are to be two chambers: one composed of the nobility and the clergy, and the other of the deputies of the people. For every 70.000 souls there will be one deputy. The Queen is to have the right of dissolution; but it shall be incumbent on her to convoke the Cortes at the end of the year. It is also stated that the chambers are not to have the right of proposing original measures. They are to take up only such questions as shall be submitted to them.

M. Sarmiento, envoy of Don Pedro, is very busy endeavouring to obtain the recognition of Dona Maria; and to induce Spain to an armed intervention in order to put an end to the pretensions of Don Miguel, the extinction of which, it is hoped, will be followed by that of the claims of Don Carlos. It is asserted to-day that the envoy has succeeded in respect to these two points, and that 5 or 6000 men (who require first to be recruited) are to pass the frontier.

From the Gazette of the 17th March it appear that the plans of the Absolutists having miscar-ried in that town, they endeavonred, to carry them into effect at Calatayud, but they were confounded a second time, by the seiznre of the Chief Don Marano Laborde and his principal accomplices, who have been captured with their arms and ammunition.

The Brigadier Oroa left Pampeluna on the 10th March, and on the 11th entered the magazine of Orbaicette, where he found 2075 grape shot, and other munitions of war. On the 12th he marched as far as the frontiers of France. On the 13th he entered Huesea, where he found, under the great alter of the Church, 203 muskets and 200 bayonets.

A Letter from Bilbao, dated the 19th March, states "we have this day in town a very weak Regiment of Compostelli, only 250 strong, and very insufficient to face the bands of Carlists by whom we are surrounded on all sides.

In a Private letter, dated Bayonne, March 10th, published in the *Times*, the writer says, "Reports are current here that the French have decided on entering Spain. I shall not answer for their accuracy, but I can assure you of this fact, that preparations are making amongst the French, for some event or other."

(None of the Paris paper, to the 27th March, the contents of which are noticed on the Times, contain any allusion to a determination of the nature here alluded to. On the coutray, we observe, that some reductions had been ordered in the strength of the French Army, and officers on furlough who had applied for, but had not obtained, were allowed, an extension of their leave.—ED. COUR.)

Accordiug to accounts from Madrid referred to by the *Mémorial Bordelais* of the 12th March, General Rodil had caused the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo to be shot, for having concerted with Don Carlos the giving np to him of that town. It is said in a letter from Bayonne of the 10th instant, that Don Carlos has now a great deal of money at his command.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

The Bombay, from China, has arrived off the Isle of Wight, sailed Nov. 25; St. Helena Feb. 1.

The Farquharson, from China, has arrived off the Iste of Wight, sailed Nov. 19; St. Helena, Feb. 1st.

The Bounty Holl, from Bombay, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed Nov. 7; St. Helena Jan. 23.

The Waterloo, from China, has arrived off Falmouth, sailed on the 19th of November; from the Cape on the 13th of January; and from St. Helena on the 27th.

CALCUTTA.

It will be recollected that the India Act does not provide any additional Salary for a Commander in Chief, when the Court of Directors shall appoint him an extraordinary Member of Council, the salaries of only the Ordinary Members being fixed by the Act. The Court have in consequence added the amount of a Member of Council's Salary to the usual Salary of a Commander in Chief at Bombay, in the case of Sir John Keane, recently appointed Commander in Chief and an extraordinary Member of Council at the presidency.—*Calcutta Courier, June* 21.

BISHOPRICK OE BOMBAY.—We are happy in being able to inform our readers that Arch-deacon Corrie has, at length, received an official dispatch from the President of the Board of Control, communicating to him, under his Majesty's sanction, his appointment to the Bishoprick of Bombay. The venerable Archdeacon, we understand, only waits the arrival of Mrs. Corrie, by the *Andromache* before embarking for England to be consecrated.—*Englishmen, June* 20.

NEW BENGAL STEAM FUND.

Further Report of the Sub Committee to the General Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.

In continuation of the hasty report sent in by us on the ninth day of May, we have now to state to the General Committee the result of the further enquiries, which we have thought it our duty to make.

We have directed our attention chiefly to three points;—the state of the engines and boilers on the departure of the vessel from Calcutta—the cause of the accident—and the capability of the boilers to perform the next intended voyage.

Upon the 1st point we have little more to report than what must be already known to most of the members of the Committee, as forming the grounds on which they originally recommended and adopted the vessel as calculated to perform the voyage to Suez.

On the 30th of April, 1833 she ceased to be employed as a Tug, for the purpose of enabling the Trustees of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. to have her closely examined, and, if necessary, thoroughly repaired, so as to enable them on sale to warrant her machinery and engines in complete order. She had some time previously been repaired by Messrs. Jessop and Company, in consequence of an accident to the boiler, (the only one of importance she had ever met with;) and on examination in July, 1833, the machinery and boilers were reported fully equal to two years' work; notwithstanding this, the Trustees determined upon having any part of the boilers which were in the least deficient replaced with new copper, and the boilers made equally throughout; this was done with other minor repairs, under the superintendence of Mr. Dayus, our present principal Engineer, at an expence of Sa. Rs. 5,000, and when the vessel recommenced running in December, 1833, there was no reason to doubt that she was in every way capable of performing any work for at least three years. No accident of any nature whatever occurred to her during the short period that she was subsequently plying in the river, till the 1st of March, 1834, when she was delivered over to the committee; at which time, deducting the periods she was under repair, she had only run three years and eight months from the time she was launched.

Her fitness for a sea-going vessel is further confirmed by a report which was given by the Company's Surveyor in March, 1833.

In March last she was taken into dock, when her boilers were further examined and cleaned. There is no foundation whatever for the surmise which has reached us that the spaces under the flues were not completely cleaned. The evidence fully establishes that whilst in dock the aft front mud holes were opened, and all mud sediment removed from the boilers and the flues, and water passed through the bottom of the boilers; no defect was then found in any part of the *Boilers* or flues, and the blowing-off pipes, and others connected with the *former*, were ascertained to be perfectly clear and open.

On her return, and upon a minute examination, the bottoms of those flues in which the accident occurred, were found considerably thinner than the rest of the copper. It was in the immediate vicinity of this part of the boiler that the principal Eugineer was employed when the repairs already spoken of were done; so near indeed that any defect must have betrayed itself while the surrounding work was going on, had it then existed. This matter will again be noticed; but we are fully satisfied by the evidence we have taken, and the reports which have been made, that the disproportionate weakness now remarked in these plates, did not exist when the vessel left the river; that in point of fact the injured boiler was then in as good a state as the other boilers, which are now certified by Messrs. Jessop and Co. as capable of lasting with proper care two or three years without requiring any repairs; and we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion, after a very minute investigation into this branch of the inquiry, that the vessel went to sea in perfect order and fully capable of performing the voyage. No expence was spared to make her so in every respect; whatever was considered necessary or desirable for the use of the engines and machinery, together with dup icates of many parts most liable to wear, and spare apparatus, was supplied; and a changing pump was suggested. but considered unnecessary by the engineers with reference to the means of blowing-off originally provided.

With regard to the cause of the accident, actual examination of the boilers and flues, and all the evidence which he have had it in our power to obtain, confirm the opinion we have already expressed in our former report, that the injury sustained in the larboard after boiler was solely attributable to the formation of salt in that boiler and the pipes connected with it.

When it is borne in mind that in proportion as salt is formed in a marine engine boiler, water is displaced from underneath the flues, and from the deep and narrow intermediate channels of the boiler, it will readily be understood that where the saline deposit comes extensively in contact with portions of the flues, it soon gets intensely heated and hardened by the flame of the furnaces drawing through them, leaving such portions then unprotected by a due supply of water, not less, or rather more, exposed to injury than they would have been if the same current of flame had been allowed to pass through the flues before water had been admitted to the boiler. An injury of this nature is familiarly known to every one in the case of an empty copper vessel accidentally left on a brick fire; so situated, it is known that in the course of a few hours it will be found diminished in thickness and ultimately partially rent or entirely burnt through.

The formation of salt may *possibly* have been occasioned by some accident stopping the blowing-off pipes and connecting pipes; we cannot however suggest any as *probable*, and we feel compelled to report that in our opinion the formation of salt was occasioned by a want of regular and sufficient blowing-off, at least with respect to the larboard after boiler, which, from the additional heat applied to it from the construction of the flues, required peculiar attention to the regularity of this operation.

The flame of four furnaces draws through part of each of the three after boilers,—but the larboard after boiler sustains this heat in a greater stage, and consequently in more force, than any of the others: hence the generation of steam and concentration of the salt water proceed more rapidly in it than in any other of the boilers. This may not have been borne in mind by the Engineers; but, even were it not, we are fully satisfied that (as in the China and Masulipatam voyages of the vessel) regular blowing-off would have prevented the accident.

We think it our duty to state to the committee that we have experienced insurmountable difficulty in getting any satisfactory or consistent account upon this point from the Engineers. We have been in a great measure compelled to form our opinion upon statements so contradictory and conflicting that it is impossible to reconcile them: there is an evident reluctance in the principal Engineer to endeavour to get rid of any portion of the blame which he knows must attach to him as the head by accusing the 2d Engineer of inattention or neglect on this point. He feels, as we cannot but feel also, that however any other Engineer may have neglected his order the consequences rest with him alone. It is stated by all the Engineers that the orders of the principal Engineer were, that the blowing off should take place every six hours—we know reason why this act should not have been confided to Mr. Lowder, the 2nd Engineer of whose talents we have received from many quarters, and entertain ourselves, a high opinion. But whether it was so confided or not is left a matter of doubt, which in the discrepancies and contradictions that pervade the evidence, particularly that of the two junior engineers, we are unable to determine; we can only say we are satisfied that this was not done regularly every six hours.

We may here observe that either the fourth or fifth day after leaving the Pilot, the principal engineer purposed stopping for some hours to screw down the engine packings. It may be considered unfortunate that this was not done; for in that case he would have taken the opportunity of examining the boilers which after the engines had ceased working might have been most officaciously blown off; but in consideration of the delay which it would have created and the state of the engines not absolutely requiring it and there then existing no suspicions that salt was accumulating or that any thing was wrong—the proposal was abandoned. It also appears that an interval of 24 hours in the middle of the voyage occurred, during which Mr. Dayus considered it advisable not to blow off in consequence of the vessel being as he considered too much by the stern. It appears to us that this, which may have been the very principal cause of the accumulation of salt, proceeded from an unnessary and ill-judged degree of caution; for it was fully demonstrated to us that the vessel never having been more by the stern at the utmost then one foot, the blowing might have taken place in any trim in which she was during the voyage; at least by blowing off more frequently and less at a time.! We think it but fair to Mr. Dayus the chief engineer and Mr. Lowder the second to state that they seem throughout the voyage to have shewn the utmost activity, zeal and attention in every other department of their duty, and to be persons most fully competent to the respective situations which they fill. Mr. Dayus is confessedly amonst the best engineers of the port, and Mr. Lowder is fully competent to the entire management of the engines; nor can we refrain from noticing reports that have reached us of the injury being intentional to give the unequivocal declaration of our belief that there is not the shadow of ground for an insinuation so injurious to the character of the engineers.

We have moreover much satisfaction in stating that during the whole voyage that utmost harmony seems to have prevailed between the Commander, officers, and Engineers; and that all being fully confident of the capability of the vessel to perform the voyage, all were alike anxious to promote its success.

From Captain Forth, the officers, and gunner we have received with readiness every information they possessed.

In entering upon the third head to which we have directed our attention, we should perhaps apologise for having in some degree gone beyond the objects of our appointment; but we considered this so intimately connected with the other points which we have noticed, that we trust the Committee will not think our observations on this head useless. On a close examination of the flues of the larboard after boiler, subsequent to our last report it was discovered, as we have noticed under the 1st head, that some of the plates of copper in the bottom of its flues, were so reduced in thickness as not to be relied on. This rendered it necessary that this boiler should be taken out of the vessel and removed to Messrs, Jessop and Co. to be thoroughly repaired; these repairs are now in rapid progress. The Committee are aware that no part of the flues of bottom plates which were reduced in thickness gave way at the time of the accident; but suspicions having been suggested that injury of a similar nature might be found in the other boilers, the whole of them were closely examined at our request by various competent persons and among others by Messrs. Jessop and Co. who report them to be fit for two or three years work, in which they are fully confirmed by the boiler-makers and others who have examined them. On the best consideration therefore which we can give to the reports and opinions which we have received, we think the conviction we have already expressed fully warranted, that the thinness of the plates of the flues in which the accident occurred, was, as before described, occasioned by the same cause which led to the rents in the angles of them—that is—by exposure to the action of the flame while the spaces under and between the flues were choked up with salt, and deprived of access to the water which otherwise would have carried off the excess of heat.

It is however to be remembered that so far from having been entirely burnt through, the bottom plates of the flues of the injured boiler, stiffened by their angle pieces, retained strength enough to resist a force that broke rivets and tore up plates unquestionably of sufficient size and thickness. On these grounds, and from what we know of the previous state of the boiler down to the time of the vessel quitting the river, and from the statements of the principal and 2d Engineers, both of whom were in charge of the engines from the time of her repair, we are of opinion that the thinness of the copper in the bottoms of the flues is fully accounted for by the accident which occurred, and any suspicions of further defects which the discovery of this one may have occasioned, are entirely dissipated by the result of the investigation to which it gave rise.

When the repairs now in progress shall be finished (and the rapidity with which they have hitherto proceeded confirms the hopes of their being completed in the stipulated period of two months) the whole of the boilers, according to the opinion of those best able to judge, will be equal to at least from two to three years' constant work, and of course in our judgment, fully competent for the two voyages for which the steamer is engaged by the committee.

It has already been mentioned that as ample means for blowing off the boilers had by their manner of construction been originally provided, the engineers previous to the departure of the vessel, naturally regarded the proposition for the introduction of a charging pump as involving an unnecessary expence. To obviate however the possibility of future accident of the nature that has occured, a changing pump worked by one of the engines will now be attached to the boilers, and is in progress with the sanction of the committee.

This, by the regular removal of the more concentrated water, will render the blowing off through the pipes at the corners of the boilers (unless occasionally as matter of precaution) superfluous.

The boilers however will still be supplied with the same means of blowing off as heretofore, and we recommend that the strength of the salt water in them shall be regularly tried in every watch in the presence of the officer on duty by means of an Hydrometer, and entered in the log on the report of the engineer, to ascertain that no accident interferes with the working of the changing pump. In the very improbable event of its not acting, the ordinary mode of blowing off should again be resorted to, and be regularly performed every watch, in the presence of the officer of the watch, and entered in the log, or the reasons for omitting it, in case it should be deemed advisable by the principal engineer, shall be entered in lieu and he shall be responsible for such duty being regularly performed by himself or his subordinates in every watch, and the particulars of it being duly reported to the officer on duty, for the purpose of being by him entered in the log.

In addition to these precautions, a stop cock will be fitted to one of the connecting pipes at the back of the boilers, so as to prevent the water from the starboard or larboard one passing to the other when the vessel makes a heavy roll. Of the necessity for this we are not fully convinced, but being suggested by some in whose opinion we have confidence, and the expence being inconsiderable we are induced to recommend it as a precautionary measure,

The repairs to the boilers are at the expence of the assignees of Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. and the cost of the changing pump and some other trifling additions which will not exceed a moderate amount will be defrayed by the committee. When the whole shall be completed, we know of no means which can be taken to render more secure the performance of the voyages intended; the engines, machinery, and boilers will be in perfect order.

We submit to the committee the evidence and the reports and documents which we had before us and from which the committee will in some degree be enable to correct the judgement which we have formed.

(Signed) J. PRINSEP,
" W. J. FORBES,
" T. E. M. TURTONS,
" J. KID.

Calcutta, 18th June, 1834.

I fully concur in the above report except in one point which I would concede did it not appear to me to involve injustice to an individual. It is in effect said, that no disobedience of the orders of the chief engineer Mr. Dayus by Mr. Lowder the 2d engineer, can relieve the former from the blame, which, it is said, he himself knows must attach to him as the head engineer. This direct imputation of blame to Mr. Dayus results from the facts of the case. It is clear that the formation of the salt arose from the want of sufficient blowing off, and that it was Mr. Dayus's duty and business to take care that so important a matter should be regularly attended to. Under these circumstances, however, painful it may be, we are warranted in directly imputing blame to Mr. Dayus but I do not think we are justified in insinuating that blame may attach to Mr. Lowder the 2d engineer:—which I think is done in the following words. "There is an evident reluctance in the principal engineer to endeavour to get rid of any portion of the blame which he knows must attach to him as the head by accusing the 2d engineer of inattention or neglect. On this point, he feels, as we cannot but feel also, that however any other engineer may have neglected his orders the consequences rest with him alone."

It seems to me scarcely just thus to insinuate possible blame against Mr. Lowder in assuming the existence of reluctance on the part of Mr. Dayus to accuse him of neglect of his orders. For my part I see no such evident reluctance—as I certainly see no inclination, but if such reluctance does exist which also presumes that Mr. Lowder did neglect Mr. Dayus's orders and thereby is in his degree responsible for the injury, Mr. Dayus ought to be told that such reluctance is wholly misplaced, and at variance with his duty. He is bound to make known to us such misconduct on the part of his subordinates in a matter so important as much as Capt. Forth would be to report misconduct in his officers. Such a course on the part of Mr. Dayus, if he has grounds for accusing Mr. Lowder, is, I think, imperiously called for in justice to Mr. Lowder. As the matter now stands there is no direct accusation against Mr. Lowder which he can fairly meet, but, as it appears to me, just that degree of insinuation of all others the most difficult to be repelled.

This being my feeling and having a high opinion of Mr. Lowder's activity, zeal, and devotion to his duty, I cannot give my assent to the insinuation of possible blame which I consider is conveyed in the paragraph in question.

It may be proper that I should state the above memorandum is founded on the proceedings as they are recorded. Doubtless, much took place which, from my infirmity, I am necessarily. ignorant of, and I by no means say that I might not, had I heard all that passed have seen reason to concur entirely. Indeed, as I stated before, I should not have hesitated to concede this point, did I not feel that it induced injustice to an individual as the matter came home to my breast.

C. B. GREENLAW.

I cannot allow this minute to pass without saying that in signing the report I meant not to insinuate but to express my opinion that Mr. Lowder had been guilty of neglect of the orders to blow-off which he agrees were given, and I signed the report because I thought, though Mr. L[illegible] is a most industrious, hard working, and ta[illegible] young man, that his evidence shewed he was w[illegible]ly and worthy of credit, and that Mr. Dayus d[illegible] evince a marked reluctance to blame any one.

T. E. M. TURTON.

DELHI.

REFORMS IN THE CHOKEY SYSTEM.—The preventive arrangements connected with the custom department on our North Western frontier have, we believe, been now nearly completed, and in the course of a litte time we shall be able to judge as to the practical working of the new system. For our own part we anticipate the most satisfactory results from it, both as regards the Government Revenue, and the freedom which it will impart to the *internal* traffic of the country. A circumstance, however, has been mentioned to us, which as it must tend materially to frustrate the object of the checks that have been established to prevent smuggling, we think, it right to notice. We allude to the asserted fact that several of the mercantile

houses in Delhi, which are supposed to have long connected with the contraband traffic in question, have it in contemplation to set up branch establishments at Agra and Muttra for the purpose of carrying one the same trade in that quarter, which has hitherto yielded them such golden harvest here, and that several consignments of salt have been despatched thither unaccompanied by rowanahs. This would seem to indicate the existence of an outlet in that part of the frontier for the illicit trade; and if such be the case, the attention of the local Authorities cannot be too speedily directed to the necessity of providing a remedy, without which as we have before observed, the preventive arrangements in this quarter will be rendered completely nugatory.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 11.

We were wrong to stating last week that the Baiza Baie's future residence had been restricted to Benares. She has been allowed the option of taking up her abode at any other place *equally distant from Gwalior.* —*Ibid.*

AGRA.

LAHORE,—Ram-beer was informed that a Jageer would be granted to him in perpetuity, on his affixing his signiture to a document in which he would stipulate to reside with his familiy and kinsmen in the Lahore dominions and never proceed out of the Sikh empire.

Rambeer in reply, inprecated on himself all the calamities usually invoked on such occasions were he to retire from under the shadow of the Maharaj, and at the same time blamed the impropriety of rewarding new servants equally with the old and useless, in which latter class he himself ranked.

Khooshal Sing was directed to join Hurree Singh and with him proceed to the assistance of Now Nehal, against whom the Zumeenadars of the country, the settlement of which Now Nehal was making, esteeming him but a beardless boy, had brought a number of their followers and had pressed him somewhat severely. A Mr. Court was also directed to proceed thither and to repair the various for ts in the Peshawar country. The Maharajas agent at Londeeanah communicated, that he had solicited permission to send a Vakeel on his Highness' part to the Puteeala Raja but was referred to the Umbala resident who alone could authorize the mission. The Maharaj admonished Sirdar Toola Singh for his dissipation, and advised him to eschew the use of the wine cup and to suppress the constant ebullition of his irritable feelings, if he wished to retain his jagheer. Dr. Holland was informed that if the adjustment of Guzrat the lesser, could be effected thro' him, he should be handsomely rewarded. The Dr. gallantly replied that he should incline more to dare the deed of war, than to the amicable occupation of fiscal arrangements, but if some troops were allowed him he would quickly reduce the refractory to submission and disorder to order.—*Mofussul Ukhbar, June* 21.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MARCH 10.

THE BISHOPS.

Mr. CUTHBERT RIPON rose to move that the archbishops and bishops should no longer sit in the House of Lords. Lord Bacon had, two hundred years ago, condemned the practice, and the intelligent of the present day demanded a reform in the church. Churchmen were politicians of old, because they were the best educated class, but it was otherwise now. Let them look at the signs of discontent abroad, look back at the progress of the reformation, and they would see that it was time to make his motion, the first step in the reform of the church. They could not be said to sit in Parliament as the representatives of the clergy, for the clergy had no voice in their election. They were court-made statesmen, and dependent on ministerial favour. The object of episcopal ascendancy was to promote despotism. The bishops had enough to do in their practice of good works, and the duties of their profession, and ought not to interfere with politics.

Mr. GILLON seconded the motion. He admitted that from the remotest periods priests were legislators, they were the earliest counsellors, but the antiquity of the practice was a reason why it should be abolished. The hon. member found the duties of legislation and the intricacies of politics quite enerous enough; how, then, could they be discharged by those whose time should be fully occupied with things more sacred?

Lord ALTHORP rose, but was prevented by loud cries of "Question" from making any audible observation.

Sir W. INGILBY was evidently in favour of the motion being discussed, but the House would not hear him.

Mr. TENNYSON encountered no less interruption, but he was heard to say the question ought not to be summarily disposed of. He would oppose the measure, because, as it was part and parcel of the reform in the church which was now inevitable, he would not, as a first blow, destroy the the representatives of the church, who would have to fight her battle. His plan would be to establish a system of rotation, whereby a bishop or two might be always in the House to watch the proceedings interesting to the church.

Mr. James, Mr. Buckingham, and Mr. Ruthven, appeared to support the question.—Mr. Hughes was understood to oppose it; but nothing save "Question, question," could be distinctly and connectively heard.

Mr. O'REILLY obtained attention. He said, as a Catholic member, bound by his oath, he felt it his duty to give to the church—not as a religion, for from that he dissented; but as an institution established by the state—all the support he could give it. (Loud cheers.) He felt bound, as an honest, man, to recognise the moral compact into which the Catholics had entered—(cheers)—and this was the opinion of every honest, independent, consciencious Catholic he knew, although its avowal was not the way to popularity. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL said there was no question of religion; it affected only the political position of the Protestant priesthood. He saw no use in them; they made a negative quantity in legislation—always on the side which opposed liberty, emancipation, or relief of grievances

Mr. D. W. HARVEY, owing his sent to Dissenters, and avowing their sentiments, would not shrink from supporting the motion. He would encounter the contumely and reproach prepared for those who resisted the aim of his Majesty's ministers to smother this question—or rather to concede it, by implying that the negative could not be argued. If the question were, whether tithe was or was not a tax? or whether farmers ought or ought not to ride to market in a cart with springs? the oratory of the House would be let loose; but this was a question so important that ministers though it should not be discussed—in so doing, they abandoned their ground, and gave up the question. There was a cause at work which would soon compel this House to discuss the question, not whether bishops should legislate but whether bishops should *be*. The Dissenters were now calm and conciliatory; but if they could not effect the separation of the church and state by fair discussion, they were prepared to force it by those other means of influence which appealed more powerful to the interests of mankind. (Hear, hear.) If the church were disrobed of its array, if the bishops were stripped of their baronies, the church of England would not merely stand, but flourish in prosperity. The gorgeousness of episcopacy armed infidelity with its most powerful weapons. It had been said the Dissenters objected to the bishops sitting in Parliament, because the clergy of their denominations had no representatives there. To attribute such a notion to the Non-conformists was a gross libel upon them—as gross as to atribute to them any wish to divide the resources and revenues of the church. They wished to have no connexion with the state, either as regarded the church or as regarded its revenues. (Hear.) They were of opinion—an opinion confirmed by the experience of 1,800 years—that Christianity required no aid from the civil power—(cheers)—and that it was impeded in its progress whenever such aid was tendered to it. (Cheers continued).

Mr. HUME considered the present establishment of bishops in every respect indefensible—bishops, to promote the interest of religion, should never be placed in situations where they might be called upon to act in opposition to the feelings of the people. He had no hesitation in saying, that after their proceedings on the Reform Bill, the bishops had rendered themselves odious in the opinion of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) The motion, so far from deserving to be treated as one not worthy of discussion, was, in point of fact, perfectly irresistible. (Cheers.) Ministers, therefore, acted wisely in saying nothing against it. (Hear.)

Mr. SHEIL could not help thinking that a large change of opinion with respect to the bishops had taken place in the ministry since no very remote period. Did not hon. members recollect the menace uttered against them in another place, when they were significantly warned to "set their houses in order?" (Cheers from the Tory benches.) If they had made no scruple to sacrifice twelve Irish bishops, why was it to be deemed sacrilegious to propose the reduction of some little incidents attached to the dignities of the English bishops? (Hear.) There was no "church of Ireland." These twelve bishops were taken from the "church of England and Ireland," and every one of them had his right to a seat in the House according to his order. Of this the ministers had deprived him, and now they would not hear their own principle applied to the bishops on this side the water. He wished ministers would attend more regularly at the morning sittings, for they would then hear the petitions of the Dissenters, in which were contained propositions much more alarming and much more inimical to the existing establishments than the present motion. Those petitioners represented the opinions of 9,000,000 of persons in the two islands. (Hear.)

Mr. EWART entertained the conscientious (and entertaining it was bound to express it) that it would better for the interests of the church—it would be better for the cause of religion—it would be better for the permanent good of the state—that the bishops should not mingle political with religious duties. With this brief declaration of his reasons for supporting the motion he should at present be content.

The House divided—For the motion, 58; against it, 125; majority, 67.

Loud cheers followed the announcement of the numbers *for* the motion.

Saturday, March 14.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

Mr. ELLICE, in reply to Sir E. Knatchbull, said, that government was about to put an end to the system of sending to the county gaols soldiers under sentence of a court martial. The Mutiny Bill Report was brought in.—Major Fancourt rose to move the clause, of which he had given notice, for abolishing the punishment of flogging in the army. The punishment was a disgrace to the service. Serious crimes were tried before a general court martial, and punished by transportation, and flogging was inflicted by regimental courts martial for light crimes. Solitary confinement would be found a more corrective punishment: flogging invariably induced a restless abandonment of character. The hon. and gallant member read various extracts from Lieutenant Shipp's book, to show the bad effects resulting from corporal punishment, so far as regarded the moral feelings and habits of the soldier. That the practice was, after the experience they had had, not only wrong, but inexpedient, he was convinced, and those in that House who held the same opinion ought to support that opinion by voting with him.—Mr. Chichester seconded the motion. The horrible punishment of picketting—that is, hanging a man by the wrists, with his foot resting on a sharp spike—was defended by the same arguments as flogging. But it had been abolished, and we had still a disciplined army.—Mr. R. Grant said the utmost demand that was made upon their liberality, even by the hon. member for Middlesex —(a laugh—was that flogging should be abolished throughout the United Kingdom; whilst the hon. member for Devon, outstripping his prototype—(a laugh)—demands its unrestrained and total abolition. The government had already, in defence to the decision of a large minority in that House, confined the punishment to three offences. It was to much to call upon the House to adopt a further resolution in a matter in which it was notorious to all that they were professedly trying an experiment, and an experiment, too, which in many places was only just put into a course of trial. He was happy to say that trial was favourable. The number of corporal punishments inflicted in the year 1830, by order of regimental courts-martial was 655; in 1831, the number was 646; in 1832, 485; in 1833, 370. a diminution of nearly one half. He had compared the corporal with other punishments and found that in 1824, the corporal punishment, were as 1 to 2, in 1833 they were as 1 to 10. (Cheers.) But whilst he felt it to be a pleasing duty to make this statement to the House, he at the same time must confess that it was his misfortune to have to state that crime had throughout the army increased in the same ratio in which flogging had diminished. (A very particular cheer.) The House divided: For Mr. Fancourt's motion, 94; against it, 227: majority, 133. The Mutiny Bill was read a third time.

Monday March. 17.

TREATY OF TURKEY WITH RUSSIA.

On the question being put, "that the Speaker do leave the chair"

Mr. SHEIL rose, pursuant to notice, to move that "an humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that there be laid before this house copies of any communication between His Majesty's Government and the Russian Government with respect to any treaty between Russia and Turkey which has been entered into since the 1st of January, 1833." The hon. member said that he had deferred bringing the subject of his motion before the notice of Parliament in consequence of his wish not to stand in the way of other more important Parliamentary occupations, but he thought it important, that before hon. members separated for the Easter recess, this question should be brought before their consideration. It was a question as simple as it was important; and in treating it he would endeavour to approach the subject without giving way to the spirit of partisanship. It was a question whose real state it much imported the public to know, and he simply asked for documents to put them in possession of the facts. Without making therefore any further preliminary observations, he would proceed at once to the facts, the incidents, and the documents on which he relied. (Hear.) In 1831 the Pacha of Egypt's forces marched to form the seige of Acre, and in May, 1832, Acre fell. On the 14th of June, Damascus was taken; in July another great battle was fought, and Ibrahim passed the Taurus. Now, on this occasion what course did Turkey, what course did the English Government, adopt? (Hear.) Turkey applied for aid to England: that fact was admitted by the noble lord in his speech of the 11th of July, 1833, and England refused to lend her assistance; that fact was not questioned. Why, he would ask, was assistance not given to our ancient ally? It was impossible not to ask this question with some degree of strenuousness, with something more than the interest of curiosity, and why it was that Turkey was obliged by this refusal to apply for the sinister help of Russia. The Taurus was passed; where was the English ambassador? Let the noble lord have the goodness to explain how it came to pass that no ambassador was resident at Constantinople. Though the war began before 1832, there was no ambassador: the battle of Koniah was fought on the 21st December, 1832, and even then there was no ambassador from England at the Porte, and this although Ibrahim had attracted the atttention of the European nations. In December, 1832, however, Lord Ponsonby was appointed our ambassador, but he did not arrive at Constantinople till 1833. In consequence of the battle of Koniah, application for aid was made on the part of the Turkish to the English Government, and it would remain for the noble lord to explain why that aid was not granted. After the battle of Koniah, a letter was written by the Emperor of Russia to the Sultan, couched in terms of diplomatic and fraternal endearment, offering him whatever assistance he might require. It was a singular fact, but one for which it was not very difficult to point out a reason, that at the time this letter was written there was no French Ambassador resident at Constantinople, so that in this particular the noble lord might have some excuse, as it might be supposed that France was as much interested as England in repressing the interference of Russia. But on the receipt of the news of the battle of Koniah, a French ambassador was despatched to Constantinople, and on the 19th of February Admiral Roussin made an application to the Divan, and represented to them the danger of receiving the proffered assistance from Russia. On the next day the Russian fleet appeared in the Bosphorus (hear, hear), but no immediate disembarkation took place. At that time the English ambassador (Lord Ponsonby) was at Naples, relieving himself from the fatigues of diplomatic negotiation. (A laugh.) At Constantinople, in the meanwhile, crafty Russia continued to express her reluctance to interpose, but at last 20,000 Russian troops took possession of Constantinople. Count Orloff soon afterwards arrived, and while he seemed entirely occupied in the show, the festivity, and the illuminations of the Seraglio, he drew up this treaty, not only without the intervention, but even without the knowledge of England and France. He had thus endeavoured in a narrative, rapid, but he hoped clear, to put the house in possession of the facts on which the treaty was framed,—a treaty which he hoped would not terminate to the dishonour of England. On the 11th of July last his hon. friend beside him, the member for Coventry (Mr. H. Bulwer), had moved for the production of papers connected with the negotiations relative to this treaty, and the noble lord had then stated as a ground for refusing their production that the transactions were not complete. He had also on that occasion stated that the honour and dignity of England should nevertheless be maintained, and admitted that Turkey had applied for aid. He believed, however, that the noble lord was at that time not acquainted with the existence of the treaty, and that the noble lord obtained his first information of its details and particulars from a letter which appeared on the 21st of August, 1833, from the Constantinople correspondent of a morning paper. It stated that Count Orloff had succeeded in throwing dust into the eyes of the English and French diplomatists, and that while he was seemingly engaged in the gaities of the Turkish metropolis, he had matured the deep and dark design which Russia had so long meditated. It stated that the greatest dismay prevailed amongst the English and French diplomatic bodies, and that they had sent off couriers to their respective Courts. On the 24th of August the hon. and gallant member for Westminster (Colonel Evans) had brought the subject under the notice of the noble lord, and the noble lord's reply was, that he knew nothing whatever officially of the treaty of the 8th of July. All the information he possessed was derived from a public journal, and the noble lord had paid a very high though certainly a very just panegyric on the activity which they had displayed in furnishing Government with information. (A laugh.) On the 29th of August, when Parliament was prorogued, although these facts—these rumours at least—these circumstances, had been brought before the noble lord's attention, the King's speach contained an allusion to the hostilities which had disturbed the state of Turkey, and an intimation that his attention would be directed towards that country. It was rather surprising, to be sure, considering the close connexion between the Courts of St. Petersburgh and St. James's,—a junction which he hoped would still continue, as it hitherto had been observed, with great closeness and fidelity,—that no communication had been made to the English Government respecting the formation of this treaty. He (Mr. Sheil) founded his application on a note written by the French Charge d'Affaires, published in Paris the 12th of December, 1833, directed to the Russian Minister at St. Petersburgh. It expressed the profound affliction which the French Government felt at the terms of the treaty alleged to have been concluded between Russia and Turkey. Now, considering the connexion between the French and English Government, he (Mr. Sheil) thought it must be clear that the sentiments of England were not left unconsulted before this step was taken on the part of France. Now, what answer was returned by Russia? A most contumelious one, (The hon. and learned member here read the reply.) Such was the language of Russia to France (hear,) and he (Mr. Sheil) wanted to know what would be the language of England to Russia (Hear, hear.) This reply of the Russian minister was published in the German papers before January 1, 1834. but on that day the King of the Barricades, as he had sometimes been called, under the influence of the cloud of incense which was poured around him, expressed his wishes and intentions still to preserve peace. Every man in France, however, did not entertain the same sentiments. M. de Bignon made a speech on the occasion of his bringing up a report on the subject, remarkable for the eloquence and sentiments which pervaded it. He mentioned that the late Emperor Alexander, in a conference which he held with Napoleon, tendered to him the sovereignty of the whole of the south of Europe, provided he might be put in possession of what he called, in homely but powerful diction, the key of his own house, Constantinople. (Hear, hear.) The hon. deputy then adverted to the stipulations by which the passage of the Dardanelles was closed, but the Duke de Broglie and M. Thiers said that no alteration had been made in that respect "Where is the treaty?" was asked, and this was the question that was asked now. Where was the treaty? Our Parliament had met, and we were assured in the King's speech that the relations between France and England continued undisturbed, and then soon after came a passage which declared that it would be His Majesty's object to prevent any alteration in the existing relations between Turkey and other foreign Powers. Lord Grey, in another place, had been called on by the Duke of Wellington to state why he had not given assistance to Turkey in her hour of perilous need; and that nobleman in reply, said that the treaty of Adrianople had deprived Turkey of her independence. But this was not an answer, it was a retort; and England would not be satisfied with it. He wished the noble lord (Palmerston) would explain why assistance had not been given. But he had now done with the speech of the King, of the Prime Minister, and his great antagonists, and he would come to a passage of the *Globe* (laughter), which was the organ, or at least the supposed organ, of the Government: he saw the gesture of the noble lord, he hoped he would not chide him for reading the *Globe* (laughter)—a passage from the *Globe* of the 24th of February, 1834. This was the paragraph. (The hon. member here read it.) This paragraph, which stated that another treaty had been concluded between Russia and Turkey, did not state that the treaty of July was qualified by the treaty last entered into. The noble lord indeed might not perhaps know of the existence of this treaty of the 27th of January; perhaps he might be looking for information from the *Morning Herald* (a laugh), but he must know of the treaty of July. He had now stated the main grounds on which he had proceeded, but he had also seen in an article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, which came from a person apparently well acquainted with the subject, that it had been agreed between Russia and Turkey that, in case of need, the latter power should close the passage of the Dardanelles. Now, by a treaty made by England with the Porte after Sir John Duckworth had attemped to pass the Dardanelles, the right of passage into the Black Sea had been secured for merchants vessels under the British flag, but not for armed vessels. Under the treaty of Adrianople the Russian flag had obtained the same privileges, and the stipulations under which it had been framed provided that a free passage should be given to all vessels whose governments were at peace with Turkey, but not with Russia; there lay the distinction. But by the treaty of July it was agreed that all nations at war with Russia should be excluded—that is, if the accounts relating to the provisions were true. If they were true, they had certainly acquired at last the power of turning the key of that lock to which Alexander had so significantly alluded. This power, so dishonestly and surreptitiously obtained, would, we might be sure, be exercised, and if the noble lord was now aware of the existence of the treaty, which he questioned, he would find that he had allowed the last of the Sultans to become the first Satrap of a Russian province (Cheers.) Why was it that the First Lord of the Admiralty had increased the amount of forces required for the navy? There was not one man in twenty who had opposed this addition, and why was this? Why because a consciousness beat in every man's heart that the time was come when such an increase was needed, (Cheers.) Were not intimations given of the probable way in which the services of these men would be required? Why did the fleet not go to the Dardanelles? Why did it not go to Smyrna? That was plain language. ("Hear," and a laugh.) He would not wrap up his thoughts in the verbiage of a Ministry—a verbiage invented by the Talleyrand school Truly this was.

"A mighty maze, but not without a plan."

The noble lord said "Trust in me," and he (Mr. Sheil) would be disposed to trust in the noble lord. The noble lord had been an associate of Canning, a man of an enlarged and enlightened mind on questions of foreign policy, and though he (Lord Palmerston) had deserted him on questions of a domestic character, where Mr. Canning was clearly wrong, he hoped that he had not forgotten the views which he once entertained on these subjects, in common with the great statesman he had mentioned. He knew that the noble lord had the honour, the welfare, and the happiness of England at heart; but he feared that he was baffled by the arts of others—that he was made the dupe of Machiavelian Cabinets; and these he (Mr. Sheil) distrusted. He did not ask the noble lord to grant any thing out of his power to perform; let him,

if he had the treaty of July, give it to the house—to the public. The sympathies of the people of England were warmly alive to the importance of this motion; England loved peace, and was dearly attached to commerce; but she would neither be insulted nor cajoled. (Loud cheers.) She had still spirit enough to resist the aggressions of the northern autocrat, and there was force enough left in her arm to strike the necessary blow. The hon. and learned gentleman sat down amidst considerable cheering.

Mr. H. BULWER, in seconding the motion, said that he had no doubt that the document forwarded by the French Charge d'Affaires had been translated out of English into French. There were two courses left open to the noble lord—either to save or to destroy Turkey; if he would have destroyed her, he might have refused her aid; if he would have saved her, he had the opportunity presented to him.

Lord PALMERSTON, in rising to reply to the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman, took the opportunity of bearing testimony to the open and pleasant manner in which he had brought forward his proposition. The hon. and learned gentleman had treated the subject in the most good-humoured manner; he had said, that as the house had done a good deal of business—as they had gone through the estimates—it was proper that they should relax, and amuse themselves a little by talking about foreign policy. ("Hear," and a laugh.) But, notwithstanding the able speech of the hon. member, he felt bound to say that it was not part of his duty to accede to the motion. It would be necessary, if the hon. member's motion were granted, that other papers prior to those transactions must be laid on the table of the house; and this would not be consistent with the interests of the public service. He certainly would not resist the motion, if it could be granted consistently with this circumstance; and he must appeal to the confidence of the house that he would not object to the production of the papers without necessity. The hon. and learned member had not shown any strong grounds for the foundation of his motion; he ought to have made out a strong *primâ facie* case, and have shown that the production of the papers was indispensably required. The hon. and learned member had rightly stated that the transaction between Mehemet Ali and the Porte had commenced in October, 1831, and that the decisive action of Koniah had been fought in December, 1832. But it had not been the practice of this country to interfere in contests between a subject and his sovereign (hear); and although he allowed that the Pacha of Egypt was a very powerful subject, one who perhaps might almost be looked upon as a sovereign, still he thought that he ought to be treated by us as a subject. (Hear.) He must observe also that it was not till the termination of the contest that it assumed a character different from those which were constantly going on between the Porte and the refractory governors of provinces. The history of the Turkish empire was full of the revolts of powerful vassals against the supremacy of the Sultan; but, somehow or other, either by force of arms or the progress of negotiation, they had always ended in the reassertion of the sovereignty of the Porte. Again, the hon. and learned member had been mistaken in point of time respecting the period at which the demand for assistance had been made to the English Government.

Mr. SHEIL.—It was in the autumn.

Lord PALMERSTON.—No, it was not till December that the Turkish envoy arrived in London. Another point was, that the only succour that England could afford to the Porte must be naval. At that time the whole of our disposable naval force was occupied in other quarters. He might be told by those who disapproved of the course which the British Government had pursued with respect to Belgium and Holland, that the state of our relations with those countries was no valid excuse for our not having had a fleet in the Mediterranean. That, however, was a question which he would not be tempted to discuss at that moment. Under the circumstances, therefore, though Ministers had called Parliament together, and obtained additional supplies, it was evident that they could not have sent an armament to the Mediterranean in sufficient time to turn the fate to the struggle then going on. But although the British Government did not comply with the demand of the Sultan for naval assistance, it afforded him moral assistance, which he (Lord Palmerston) had reason to think materially contributed to the success of the arrangement by which the war was brought to a termination. The house must not suppose that because the British Government did not give the particular species of assistance sought by the Sultan, it therefore was indifferent to the danger to which the power of the Sultan was exposed. The position of the hon. member was, that because Great Britain did not give assistance to the Sultan, he was compelled to apply to Russia for aid, and that therefore we had no right to complain of Russia for having afforded the assistance which was demanded from her. He (Lord Palmerston) begged to observe, that we had never complained of Russia for having afforded that assistance. He stated in his place in that house, when interrogated on the subject, that we did not complain of the assistance which Russia had afforded to Turkey; but on the contrary, we were glad that the Sultan had been able to obtain effectual aid from any quarter, and he (Lord Palmerston) expressed his perfect confidence, arising from assurances which he had received from the Russian Government, that as soon as the object for which the Russian force had been sent to Turkey should be attained,—namely, the defence and security of the Sultan—that force would be withdrawn. That confidence was not misplaced. The Russian force had retired, and therefore the British Government was not only justified in not remonstrating against the interference of Russia, but had reason to rejoice that it took place. The hon. and learned member said that no British ambassador had been resident at Constantinople from 1831 to May, 1833; but on that point the hon. member was mistaken. Sir Stratford Canning went to Constantinople at the beginning of 1832, on a special mission, having for its object the effecting of an arrangement with respect to the frontier of Greece. Sir Stratford Canning succeeded perfectly; he obtained an excellent frontier on the continental side, and having concluded the negotiation, he left Constantinople at the end of August or the 1st of September, 1832. It was evident, therefore, that we had a minister at Constantinople from the beginning of 1832 to the end of August in the same year. As soon as the Government heard that Sir Stratford Canning had quitted Constantinople, it appointed Lord Ponsonby, who was then at Naples, to succeed him. Lord Ponsonby received notice of his appointment in November, 1832 (as we understood the noble lord, but he spoke throughout in a subdued tone), but he was detained at Naples till the following May by unfavourable weather. (A laugh.) If hon. members supposed that because our ambassador was not at Constantinople Great Britain was wholly unrepresented at that capital, they were mistaken. The Secretary to the British embassy was on the spot, and British interests did not suffer, although we had no person at Constantinople bearing the actual rank of Ambassador. The hon. member had not succeeded in establishing a case of blame against the Government for not having granted to Turkey the assistance which she required. The hon. member, however, had adverted to a subsequent transaction,—namely, the treaty which was framed on the 8th of July, about the period of the departure of the Russian troops from Constantinople. When he was interrogated about that treaty, in July and August last, he had no official knowledge of it, because it was not to be communicated by either of the contracting parties until it should be ratified, and the ratification did not take place till two months after the date of its signature. As the treaty was not ratified at Constantinople till September, it was impossible that he could know anything about it in London in the August preceding. If the hon. member meant to ask him whether the Government approved of that treaty, or even looked upon it with satisfaction, he was bound to say that it did not. On the first inspection of the treaty it bore the semblance of being intended to give to Russia certain rights and advantages, with respect to Turkey, which she had not possessed before and which were not to be possessed by any other power in Europe; but he was bound to say that the explanation given by both the parties to the treaty of what were apparently its most objectionable parts, had tended in some degree, to remove the unfavourable impression which the perusal of the treaty had made upon His Majesty's Government, as it appeared also to have done on the mind of the hon. member particularly that article of it which treated of the navigation of the Dardanelles. The hon. member had referred to the treaty of 1809, relating to British rights with respect to ships of war in the Black Sea. In the treaty the Porte recited that it was the ancient custom of the Turkish empire (not of the law of Europe as the hon member read it) that in time of peace (that was to say, when Turkey was at peace) no ships of war should be allowed to pass the straits between the Black Sea and the Mediterrannean, and that it was the intention of the Porte to cause that custom to be strictly observed in future. Thereupon Great Britain entered into an engagement that she would strictly conform to the regulations established by the Porte upon this point. Under the treaty of 1832 therefore, our ships of war had no right to pass the straits in time of peace unless the special permission of the Sultan were obtained. Undoubtedly, at the first appearance of the treaty of the 8th of July, it seemed that a great difference would by it be established between Russian ships of war and those of other powers with respect to the passage of the Dardanelles; but the British Government had been assured by both the contracting parties that their understanding of the article referring to this point was different from that generally entertained, and that its object was merely to place Russian ships of war on the same footing as the ships of war of every other country with respect to the Dardanelles, and that even in the event of the *casus fœderies* arising out of the article coming into effect—Russia being at war and Turkey at peace with this country—Russian ships of war would possess no other privilege than that enjoyed by the ships of war of other nations.

Mr. SHEIL observed, that if he understood the treaty of the 8th of July correctly, its effect was this—that in the event of England being at war with Russia and at peace with Turkey, Russia might prevent all English merchant vessels from passing the Dardanelles.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the treaty of the 8th of July referred solely to ships of war, and no difference was established by it with respect to the ships of war of Great Britain and Russia, in the event of their being at war. By the treaty of 1809 it was declared the ancient custom of the Turkish empire was to close the straits against ships of war of all foreign powers, whether those of Russia, wishing to come out, or those of another nation desirous of passing up.

Mr. SHEIL.—By the treaty of the 8th of July Turkey is bound to assist Russia. I ask, therefore, whether if Russia requires Turkey to close the Dardanelles against English merchant vessels. Turkey must not do so?

Lord PALMERSTON.—The treaty refers only to ships of war, and not to merchant vessels.

Mr. SHEIL.—The inevitable result of the treaty appears to be what I have pointed out.

Lord PALMERSTON said, he did not mean to say that the treaty was one which the British Government viewed with satisfaction,—he did not mean to say that the Government had not expressed its dissatisfaction at the treaty,—but he did not hesitate to say that the assurances and explanations which had been received from the contracting parties to the treaty tended greatly to remove the objections which might have been made to it; and he would further say, that although the treaty was one to which it would be the duty of the Government of this country to direct its watchful attention, with a view to any case in which it might come into operation, he was inclined to think that if this country should pursue the course which was consistent with her dignity,—if she acted with firmness and temper, betraying no unnecessary distrust but at the same time exhibiting no undue and blind confidence, no case would arise in which the treaty could be called into operation, and that therefore it would in practice remain a dead letter. The documents which the hon. member called for by his motion it would not be for the interest of the public service, nor would it promote the object which he felt assured the hon. member must have at heart, to produce. He presumed that the hon. member must have at heart the maintenance of peace, as long as it could be maintained consistently with the interests and dignity of the country. The preservation of the independence of the Turkish empire was a matter in which the interests of this country were directly involved. The hon. member said he wished to know what language had been employed by Russia towards England, and by England towards Russia. He was sorry that it would be inconsistent with his public duty to gratify the hon. member's curiosity. He would merely say that the language employed by England had been such as was consistent with dignity and good faith, and that it was the duty of the English Government to look rather to the acts of a foreign power than be guided by the language which might be held upon any particular occasion. The hon. member said he did not imagine that he (Lord Palmerston) would acquiesce in all that he said respecting the Duke de Broglie and M. Bignon. The hon. member laboured under a mistake with respect to the circumstance to which he referred and the state of the relations existing between France and England rendered it not unimportant that the mistake should be corrected. The speech delivered by M. Bignon in the Chamber of Deputies consisted of two separate and entirely distinct parts, one of which was a report that he made as chairman of a committee to which the address had been referred, and the other was a statement of his own opinions with respect to the general state of the affairs of Poland and other countries. The acquiescence and entire assent of the Duke de Broglie applied specifically to the first part of the speech, in which M. Bignon spoke as chairman of the committee, and did not extend to that portion of it in which M. Bignon expressed his own sentiments as an individual member of the Chamber. This was the explanation which the Duke de Broglie himself gave on a subsequent occasion, and, he (Lord Palmerston) thought that if the hon. member would look at what occurred, bearing this distinction in his mind, he would see that there was no room for his implied criticism. The relations existing beteen France and this country were at the present moment of a more intimate and friendly character than they had been at any former period. This was a source of great pride and satisfaction to him, because he considered it an important circumstance for the two nations to get rid of those feelings of jealousy which had so long obstructed the improvement of both. They friendship subsisting between France and England had grown stronger in proportion as the two Governments had become better known to each other, and exhibited a mutual confidence, founded on mutual honour and good faith. (Hear.) France and England, united by the ties of mutual interest and good faith, formed in Europe a power which in consequence of the frame of the constitution of the two countries, could not be exercised except for the benefit of the people: and so far therefore from the union of the two countries being an object of jealousy to other nations, it ought to inspire them with confidence in the maintenance of peace and the advance of general prosperity. The hon. member must excuse him from telling exactly why the British fleet went to the Dardanelles—why it proceeded from thence to Smyrna—what it did when there, and why it went back to Malta. Suffice it to say, that the fleet was sent to the Dardanelles to do good; that it sailed to Smyrna to do good also; and that for good and British reasons only, it was sent from Smyrna to Malta. The hon. member said that the papers ought to be produced in this instance, because they were laid before the house in the case of the treaty of London. In the latter case, however, this country was a party to the treaty, but in the present instance it was not. For the reason which he had given, he objected to the production of the papers, for the same reasons he declined entering into a minute discussion of the topics which had been introduced by the hon. member. It was contrary to the universal practice of Parliament to compel Government to produce papers relating to pending negotiations, in which the interests of the country were involved. If the hon. member were desirous that the negotiations should not have a favourable result, he could not take a better means of gratifying his wish than by pressing for the production of the documents; but if he wished to preserve peace—if he were prepared to furnish Government with the means of asserting the interests and dignity of the country, not only by negotiations but by other means, let him reserve these means until Government called for them instead of forcing them prematurely to accept them. He trusted that peace would be preserved, but it could be maintained only by the house placing confidence in Ministers, whether they were those at present in office or others who might succeed them. If Ministers were to be called upon day after day to produce the last despatch which they had received from a foreign power, with their answer to it they would have no other course to pursue but to retire. He trusted, however, that the house would not call for the production of diplomatic correspondence which could not be laid upon the table consistently with the interests of the country.

Colonel DAVIES contended that it was the duty of the Government to watch the conduct of Russia narrowly. During the last century her constant object was aggrandizement. It was humiliating to reflect how frequently we had been deceived by the wily policy of Russia. When, in 1828, Sir J. Hobhouse moved a vote of thanks to Sir E. Codrington for his conduct at the battle of Navarino, Mr. Huskisson, a member of the Cabinet, said the treaty of the 6th of July had been the salvation of Europe, and prevented war in the East, and yet within two months from that time a Russian army was on the march for the Danube, and it never stopped till the treaty of Adrianople was signed, and the subjugation of Turkey complete. He concluded by expressing a hope that Government would exercise unceasing vigilance as to the acts of Russia.

Colonel EVANS could not concur with the noble lord, that there were not *primâ facie* grounds for this motion. On the contrary, he would contend, that the change which had taken place in the national relations in Europe being notorious, it was necessary that Parliament should be put into possession of some such information respecting it as was now called for. It was said that we could not prevent the advance of Ibrahim Pacha on Turkey; but the course we had taken on that subject was no good ground for refusing the information now called for. The speech of the noble lord, in this and other respects, was certainly the least satisfactory he had ever heard. We ought to have been in a situation to have prevented the advance of Ibrahim Pacha, and thereby to prevent that application for the protection of Russia, which had subsequently been made. Acting as we did with France, there was ample time for our interference. It was unnecessary for him to follow the details into which the noble lord had gone, for they were unimportant to the real question before the house—which was, whether in the notorious alteration for the worse which had taken place in the relations of Turkey with Russia, we had not a right to demand some explanation as to the present state of those relations. We had seen the change that had been made, which had almost wholly destroyed the independence of Turkey. This ground alone made the motion one of great importance, and he thought the hon. and learned gentleman entitled to the thanks of the country for having brought the question before the house. The noble lord had said that he disapproved of the treaty of the Dardanelles. There could be no doubt that that treaty was in opposition to previously existing treaties between Turkey and France and England, as it placed Russia, in case of war, in the situation of Turkey with respect to the passage of those straits. Thus we should, if a war arose, be precluded from making any attack on the ports of Russia in the Black Sea. Was not this a case in which the house had a right to call for some information? In calling for that, he was not disposed to say that he wanted confidence in the Government, but he must express his hope, that before the close of that debate a strong declaration would be made of the opinions of the representatives of the people of these kingdoms as to these treaties, which would furnish the Government with motives for a stronger line of politics than—indeed he would rather say an altered course of politics from—that which it had hitherto pursued on this subject. It would be better that a strong and decisive course should be at once taken by France and England on this subject, than that they should be obliged to keep up expensive fleets on the shores of the Dardanelles with, as had been seen, no effect for the only object for which they were kept there.

Sir R. PEEL thought that the noble lord, the Secretary for foreign Affairs, would have made a speech much more satisfactory, to his mind at least, if he had said that, acting on his own responsibility as a minister of the Crown, he had thought it his duty to refuse the papers called for, but without assigning any other reason for that refusal than that in his opinion their production would be injurious to the public service. (Hear, hear.) He wished the noble lord had acted upon the principle of the advice once given by Lord Mansfield to a military governor of one of our West India islands, who had to pronounce his judgment on some cases in his character of chancellor of the colony—"Give your decision," said the noble lord, "but by no means trust yourself with explaining the reasons on which that decision may be founded." (Cheers and a laugh.) If the noble lord had taken that advice, and had abstained from giving his reasons for refusing the papers called for by the hon. and learned member, he would have done much better than he had done by his speech. The noble lord had complimented the hon. and learned gentleman's speech as eloquent, and ingenious, and humorous, and all but unanswerable. Whether it was unanswerable or not he would not pretend to decide, but certainly it was left unanswered. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman's motion called for information on a subject of the utmost importance, and on which he must say, that never had any representative body been left more in the dark than that house. (Hear, hear.) Why, was it not notorious that the knowledge, imperfect as it was which we had obtained of these important matters had been gleaned from debats in the French Chamber of Deputies, and from extracts from foreign newspapers? Was this a state in which to leave the representatives of the people of this country on matters in which the country was so deeply interested? (Hear, hear,) He would come to the reasons on which the noble lord had grounded his refusal, and certainly he must say that though he might not, under some circumstances, feel disposed to withhold his assent from the noble lord's refusal, had he assigned no reason for it beyond the fact that he did not think it right to grant them, yet when he examined the reasons assigned by the noble lord, he could by no means concur with him that they were such as would justify the course he had taken. The noble lord said first, that in matters which were still pending, it would not be fair for Ministers to call upon them to produce a copy of their last despatches; but he would ask, was that a correct view of the case as it stood? Were they to wait for the required information till the whole affair should be finally settled? But if that were to be so, how long might they not have to wait before they could form their opinion as to what was going forward! The second objection of the noble lord was that such information could not be called for by the house without casting blame on Ministers. This he (Sir R. Peel) must beg to deny. The Government called on the house to vote the estimates for our military and maritime force: those estimates had been already in great part voted, and surely it was not unreasonable to say that the house might ask for some explanation as to our relations with other states, and the relations existing between some of those states, as they might effect us, without meaning thereby to cast any blame on the Government. (Hear, hear.) Could any intention to cast such blame be fairly implied from the very natural desire of that house to know how this country was situated with respect to the chance of that to us most important subject, a foreign European war? Were they to have no papers on this subject because the matters under consideration had not been settled? Were the affairs of Holland and Belgium yet settled?

Lord PALMERSTON.—A treaty had been concluded in that case. (Hear.)

Sir R. PEEL.—Yes, but had that treaty led to the final settlement of the question between those two states? (Hear, hear,) And would the noble lord say, or had he said, that the house should have no papers on that subject until the whole matter should be finally arranged? Were the affairs of Portugal yet settled, or had there been any treaty signed in that case? and yet the noble lord had not felt it his duty to withhold ample explanations, verbal and documentary. (Hear.) Did that, however, imply any degree of blame on the Government? No, it only showed that when affairs effecting our relations with other states trembling in the balance, the representatives of the people should know the exact situation in which the country stood. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord's third argument was one which, in his (Sir R. Peel's) opinion, went far to destroy the validity of the two preceding. It was, that explanations had been already made to the Government which had abated the fears entertained as to the objects of Russia. Be it so, but why not state what where those explanations which had produced this effect on the mind of the Government? This was exactly the kind of explanation which the representatives of the people ought to be made acquainted with. (Hear, hear.) What was the case? We were in possession of the fact that certain treaties had been concluded, and of the nature of these treaties, but on those treaties differences of opinion had arisen. In the opinion of the hon. and learned gentleman who brought forward this motion, they contained matters which afforded serious ground of alarm, and he asked for explanations, when up got the noble lord and said, "Your alarms are without any foundation, for we have got certain explanations on this subject which have removed all cause of alarm from our minds." Yet when the noble lord said this, he in the same breath told the house that he could not give either the treaties or the explanations which he had received respecting them. The fourth reason of the noble lord was not more conclusive for its object than the others. The noble lord had said that we should attend more to the acts of the powers in question than to their treaties.

Lord PALMERSTON.—I said,—"Than to their language."

Sir R. PEEL.—Well, than to their language. If the noble lord was in possession of documents, which after perhaps an angry correspondence on both sides ended in satisfying his mind that no good cause of alarm existed, he (Sir R. Peel) would not desire to take up the dying embers of any ill feeling by calling for the production of that correspondence; but he would say, show us at least the result—tell us what you have gained by this correspondence. Was it unfair or unreasonable that they should have some means of judging of that result? (Hear, hear.) Here was a treaty, which in the opinion of many must lead to results injurious to our interests in certain contingencies. But, said the noble lord, that treaty will not be acted on by Russia. It was, however, a treaty offensive and defensive, and in war Russia would have the power of closing the Dardanelles against us. "True," said the noble lord, "but the *casus fœderis* is not likely to arise. It is exceedingly improbable that it ever should arise." No doubt it was improbable that it would arise while we were at peace with Russia, but suppose a war should arise, would not Russia have the power of closing the Dardanelles against us, and if that should occur, the noble lord could only say that he had been a false prophet, and that the thing had fallen out very differently from what he had reason to expect. Looking then at these four reasons of the noble lord, he must say that they were altogether inconclusive. At the same time, if the noble lord had declared, in his capacity of Minister, that these papers ought not to be produced, he, though he thought the noble lord so bad a reasoner, would have felt disposed to pay that attention to his declaration which he could not now do to his reasons. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Now what was the situation of Russia in this case? She had been permitted to come forward for the protection of Turkey. The noble lord had said that he was glad to find that Russia had taken that part, but the moment he said that, it was in vain for him to lament the consequences to which it might lead. (Cheers.) If we admitted that Russia was the only power which could afford that protection at the time, we had no right to blame Russia, as the cause of the destruction

of Turkey's independence as a state. After our long jealousy of the encroachment of Russia—after our long continued fears as to her rivalry of us with respect to Turkey—after our repeated intimations that she should not be permitted to carry her encroachments beyond a certain point,—if after all this we were to admit that Russia was the only power which could occupy Constantinople as a friend, it would be quite as decisive of the independence of Turkey as if Russia had occupied it as an enemy. (Hear, hear.) But, said the noble lord, it was not in our power to prevent this friendly occupation by Russia; we had not had time to prevent her interference. The application had not been made to us till the month of November. and the decisive battle was fought in June. What! and were we then so ingorant of what was going on in Turkey or in Syria as not to know that something like what had taken place would have occurred, or was very probable Was there no indication in the political horizon which could have led us to expect the coming storm, so as to present our interference to avert its probable effect? Were we left in such utter ignorance of what was going on near the shores of the Levant, that we had no notion of being called upon to interfere until a formal application had been made to us for that purpose? Had we no fleets? Yes, but they were just then occupied in the Tagus, and on the Dutch coasts, and we could not render them available when the rapid approach of the barbarian chief rendered the application to us necessary, but as it turned out, useless. So ignorant were we of passing events so much occupied our fleets, in either quarters, that we did not, because we could not interfere. Well, we did not, but Russia did, an the noble lord rejoiced that she had done so. When he made that admission, let him (Sir R. Peel) repeat, that it was quite in vain to charge Russia as being the cause of the loss of the independence of Turkey (hear, hear); and let him add, that all this time we had no British Ambassador to represent us at Constantinople. It was true that an ambassador had been charged by the King to represent him at the Ottoman court yet, singular as it might appear that ambassador could not get from Naples to Constantinople in six months. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Such were the dangers of those seas—such the perils of that inhospitable climate (a laugh)—that though having the advantage of a British man of war, the Ambassador could not get on his journey to Constantinople in less than six months. There was a time when the difficulty of the navigation in those seas might have been a fair excuse:—

"Otium Divos rogat in patenti—
"Prensus Æ∞æo, simul atra nubes
"Condidit Lunam, neque certa fulgent
"Sidera nautis" (A laugh.)

In a crisis such as that which was then taking place the British ambassador had certainly all the *otium*, but that party which had taken less of it had derived all the advantage of its activity. (This latter part of the sentence we took, from the context of what preceded, to be the right hon. baronet's meaning. Owing to a temporary interuption we did not near the whole passage distinctly.) With respect to the latter part of the noble lord's speech, he would observe that it seemed usual with him when discussing questions of foreign policy to panegyrise the alliance between France and England. He (Sir R. Peel) did not mean to undervalue the importance of that alliance; but he would say, that much as we might value it, it should not draw us off from attention to the other important affairs of Europe. In discussing this question, he should have thought that the noble lord would not have felt it necessary to allude to the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, and still less to that speech of the Duke de Broglie, or to that great change which had been wrought in his opinion in two days, which had astonished all Europe. He (Sir R. Peel) would not dwell upon that topic, but he must say that he could easily understand why France should not hold a very high tone towards Russia on the subject of Turkey. It was perfectly notorious that Mehemet Ali in his proceedings against Turkey had acted in concert with France. Was this so or was it not? Was it not well known that Ibrahim's army was disciplined and commanded by French officers. These were facts that were perfectly notorious. He did not say there was any formal or recognized alliance between France and Mehemet Ali, but it was beyond doubt that there was an understanding between them, by which the former was known to favour and encourage the proceedings of the latter. If that were so, he could easily understand why France should not assume a very strong or decisive tone in its remonstrances as to the part taken by Russia. From this objection England was free, and therefore she had a much higher ground of interference than France could take. France had besides taken and acted as if she intended to keep permanent possession of Algiers, contrary to the declaration of Louis Philippe; and though that place might be said to have been independent of Turkey, still it was acknowledged nominally as one of her dependencies. France, therefore, on these two grounds should not have taken that high ground with respect to the interference of Russia which we could have done. He would not at that moment enter into the question whether the treaty between Russia and Turkey was or was not pregnant with danger to Europe, or more particularly to the interests of France or England—that he would reserve for a future opportunity; but leaving that out of the question, he thought the house was entitled to know that was the situation of our relations with those two states, and what were the grounds on which the treaty alluded to had been explained. In a matter of such importance we should not be left to glean our information from foreign newspapers or from what might be collected in a debate in the French Chambers. (Cheers.)

Mr. STANLEY said that the right hon. baronet, in adverting to what had fallen from his noble friends on the subject of the good understanding between France and England, had admitted the importance of that good understanding being kept. He (Mr. Stanley) did certainly concur with his noble friend in thinking that the continuance of that understanding between the two most powerful, most enlightened, and most liberal states in Europe, was a matter which the friends of freedom should hail with congratulation. (Hear, hear.) It was of the utmost importance to the cause of wise, enlightened, and liberal principles in Europe, that two such states should be engaged in close and friendly connexion. (Cheers.) The right hon. baronet said he would not enter into the question af Algiers; but he seemed to think that France was disposed to keep permanent possession of it. He would not discuss the point, but would say that the question was now just where it was when the right hon. baronet quitted office. (Hear, hear.) The question was left in the same doubtful situation in which it had been when the right hon. baronet himself quitted office. As to the future determination of France with respect to the possession of that colony, he would only say that if there was any nation to which the abandonment of Algiers by France should be a subject of rejoicing. it would be to France itself. He must add, that its possession by France could not be injurious to England or to the interest of general civilization. He was ready to admit that his noble friend had not called in question for a moment the kind forbearance which that house had exhibited as to calling for information on many important subjects connected with our foreign relations: for the house, he took for granted, felt the difficulties in which His Majesty's Government was placed by the condition of affairs in the East,—difficulties which were not of their own creation, and which were bequeathed to them as a happy legacy by their predecessors in office. (Hear), hear.) It was well known to the house that the three questions—that between Belgium and Holland, that relating to Portugal, and the affairs of Turkey, were left in anything but a satisfactory state. The right hon. baronet at the other side said that the papers now sought for might be produced, and might even be demanded by the house, without there being, in consequence of such a demand, any censure even implied against the Administration; but that was not alone the question, for there was also connected with it this other consideration, that no proper stage in the proceedings had arrived at which any disclosures could with safety be made, and he confessed it appeared to him rather strange that the right hon. baronet should have made no attempt to reconcile the apparent, and, as he would contend, real inconsistency, which lay in the demand for papers on the one hand, and on the other the full admission that even the tendency of a negotiation should not be unfolded until it was brought to such a stage at least as that the progress already made could not be rendered nugatory and profitless. He did not at all forget how it had been argued that the papers relating to the negotiations in the case of Belgium and in that of Portugal were produced before either of those questions were settled, but he begged the house also not to forget that a certain point had been attained in each of those negotiations, and that in the first of them no communications to Parliament were made until it became necessary to transmit the ratification of a treaty. That, as the house must well know, was a matter which of necessity the Government were bound to lay before them. From the other side they had been taunted thus—"You gave the house the papers in the case of Portugal." He would answer, so we did, but that proceeding on the part of the Government was in order to justify the hostile demonstration made on the part of this country against Don Miguel. It was in defence and vindication of that proceeding that the papers were produced. His noble friend (the Secretary for Foreign Affairs) had told the house, most truly, that the negotiations relative to Turkey had not arrived at any such termination, and that simple statement contained within itself the most perfect answer which could by any possibility be given to the demand for papers made by the hon. and learned member for Tipperary. Nevertheless, in the very face and front of that answer, the right hon. baronet opposite contended that if the production of the papers did not of necessity involve results which would amount to a complete breaking up of the whole negotiation, they ought to be laid upon the table of that house. That certainly was language which he heard with surprise, and it implied sentiments which he fully believed would not be responded to by any considerable portion of the members of that house. They had already been informed that remonstrances had been made on behalf of this country, and explanations received more or less satisfactory. The correspondence on the subject of those explanations had not yet been closed. and it would obviously be productive of infinite embarrassment, and at the same time serve no good purpose, were the Government to lay before Parliament any portion of the papers until the whole were complete. But the right hon. gentleman went back to the year 1831, and called upon Ministers to justify the whole of their proceedings from that period to the present—to produce the last despatch received, and their answer to that communication; and then he suddenly demanded of them to state why they had waited till Turkey called upon them,—why they had not at once sent forth their fleets and armies, and put a stop to encroachment, or at least, he asked, why did not this country tender its advice and send out an ambassador. Triumphantly did the right hon. baronet ask, was there any ambassador at the Court of Turkey? That triumph might have been spared, for it was founded upon an assumption altogether without foundation. It might be perfectly true that there was not at the Ottoman Court any diplomatic agent bearing the rank of Ambassador, but was it thence to be inferred that this country was altogether unrepresented at Constantinople? In his judgment quite the contrary. Nay, he was enabled to state that the fact was not so; but then the right hon. baronet inquired, why had not England interposed its advice before [redacted] powerful vassal of Turkey had raised his rebe[redacted] against the supreme ruler of that empire? To that he found that he could give a most perfect answer; and he knew likewise, that if he retorted as he might, the observation would be made that a retort was no answer; and yet he could not refrain from saying that during a long interval in the years 1828 and 1829, after the battle of Varna and the treaty of Adrianople, there was no ambassador from this country to the Sublime Porte; that was a period in which no friendly advice was given to that power by England,—that was a period in which our firm friend, our ancient ally, was left without counsel or assistance, and Russia all the while permitted to collect and concentrate her forces, and conclude the treaty of Adrianople upon such terms as she best might. He fully concurred in the opinion that sound policy as well as the most obvious dictates of justice required that England should do all in her power to impede the progress of Ibrahim Pacha and of Mehemet Ali short of an actual declaration of war, and it was equally certain that France was called upon to adopt a similar course. It was his opinion that France and England ought not to have permitted the occupation effected by the troops of Mehemet Ali; but, he confessed it did appear to him inconclusive from that fact to argue that the admission made by his noble friend of his being well pleased at the interference of Russia amounted to a concession of the whole question. He would entreat the house to take the trouble of reflecting upon the state of our foreign affaris at the period under discussion. At that moment, though said to be one of profound peace, the strength of this country was diffused over two separate naval occupations—namely, the Downs and the Tagus; and hon. members opposite appeared to be exceedingly discontented that Great Britain could not find force for a third in the Mediterranean. Those, then, who admitted the validity of that argument as against the armed interference of England, with only a peace establishment, in the affairs of Turkey, must acknowledge at the same time that she acted with perfect consistency, with wisdom, and with good policy, in concurring with Russia to protect and preserve Turkey. (Hear.) Those who admitted that, and he held it to be a position indisputable, must acknowledge that when Russia stood in such a relation towards Turkey, this country had no reason to expect that she would take advantage of that situation to make a treaty to her own advantage—a secret treaty, not merely as had been represented, to her own advantage, but if all they had heard was to be received implicitly, to the great disadvantage of all other powers. Had such a treaty been made, he should not hesitate to say that it would in nowise be discreditable to England, while it would have been disgraceful to Russia. He was perfectly ready to agree with the right hon. baronet that such a treaty, if taken according to the account given to the house, was one which could not be advantageous to England; but the distinct and positive assurance both of Turkey and Russia enabled him to state that that description of the treaty could not be given. The effect of the treaty was to enable Russia, in the event of a war, to demand of Turkey the closing of the Dardanelles against the armed vessels of either belligerants. Had the arrangement been to open them to Russia, and close them against all other powers, then, indeed, would the case have been different, and, *pro tanto*, it would have been an advantage to Russia, for it would have been conceding to her a possession of the Dardanelles to all practical purposes. Before that treaty Turkey might close the Dardanelles against both or either of the belligerents; the effect of the treaty was that she should, on the breaking out of war, be bound to close them against all foreign vessels He would never attempt to say that was not an advantage to Russia, but it was nothing in the remotest degree resembling what had been represented. It might and he could not deny but that it would, prove an advantage to Russia to obtain that sort of protection for the ports of the Black Sea, but that by no means amounted to the power of opening and shutting the Dardanelles at the pleasure of Russia, to the advantage of some powers, and to the manifest injury of others. From Russia and Turkey they had received upon that head the fullest and most satisfactory explanation, which did away in his opinion with all the objections which had been urged against the treaty. It had been asked what did England gain by the acquiescence? That was a wide and complex question, into which he did not suppose that the house would then expect him to enter. The house perhaps would feel that he ought not. This was their plain case. With the sanction of England, and with the view of securing from Mehemet Ali the possible chance of occuping Constantinople, Russia afforded her assistance to France and England; and then Russia availing herself of the situation in which she then stood, is alleged to have formed a treaty with the Sultan, which bound both countries in closer relations towards each other than they stood before, and thereupon remonstrances were made on the part of England, and explanations given on the part of Russia and Turkey which removed the principal objection to the arrangement. The negociations were still in progress; the correspondence had not been brought to a close, and was it too much then to ask some forbearance on the part of Parliament, a forbearance in all former times shown to the Ministers of the Crown in the conduct of a difficult and delicate negociation? He hoped, therefore that the house would not depart from its usual practice in calling for the premature disclosure of an arrangement not yet completed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. FERGUSON considered the treaty as injurious to England, and derogatory to the rest of Europe. If the treaty was injurious to England, there was no explanation which could be given by the two parties to that treaty which could render it unobjectionable.

Mr. STANLEY said the question was whether the effect of the treaty was, in reference to the passage of the Dardanelles, that Russian ships were not to be considered as foreign, and the distinct interpretation put upon it by both parties was that the Russian ships were upon the same footing as those of any other state in Europe.

Mr. C. FERGUSSION resumed. If they were not to see the treaty, how were they to judge whether, it would bear that interpretation? Certainly the effect of the treaty would be to protect Russia in the only point in which she was vulnerable. Russia contemplated a vital blow against the power of England in the East. She had before possessed herself of the keys of Persia, and now she had secured those of Turkey. The hon and learned gentleman then adverted to the case of Poland as another instance of subjugation and called the attention of the house to the unhappy condition of the Poles who had been compelled to take refuge in this country, and who, by the tyranny of their persecutors, were denied all succour from their friends and relatives at home.

Sir. E. CODRINGTON denied that the weakened condition of the forces of Turkey was at all owing to the results of the battle of Navarino.

The motion was then put and negatived, but the house did not divide.—*Times, March* 18.

ATLAS.—MARCH 23.

There have been confused rumours from Portugal of successes on the side of the Queen's troops, which are not only unconfirmed, but which appear to have originated rather in London than in Lisbon. We have received numerous letters which indulge in details of petty import, but their writers appear ignorant of any great or momentous movement on either side. The weather is well suited for action; the Queen's ships which command the coast, have now the advantage of a reception in the ports of Spain: great successes are said to have opened the Alemtejo and the Algarves; the Miguelites in the vicinity of Oporto are represented as numerically beneath the muster roll of the garrison; and nobody denies that the army of Saldanha could eat that of Miguel; yet Santarem is not taken; Oporto not free from the *observation* of the troops of usurpation; Coimbra has not fallen; not a nobleman is added to the list of the young Queen's courtiers; the patriot army is still recruited and supplied from abroad; the dough of Portuguese legitimacy is yet unaffected with the leaven of liberality; and it is almost to be feared that the glorious opportunities brought about by the valour of the Pedroite soldiers will be ultimately lost by the disseations of their leaders, until at last the consistent tyranny of Miguel will be submitted to, rather than the capricious liberality of Don Pedro.

MARCH 30.

In the House of Lords the Lord Chancellor closed the sitting with an announcement of importance. The defects lately so apparent in the administration of criminal justice in the metropolis, have occupied the attention of the noble and learned lord, and Wednesday he brought in a bill, of which the purport is to amend those defects and prevent the possibility of their recurrence. The machinary of Clerkenwell will be allowed to repose; the power of the magistracy in petty sessions will be abridged; the jurisdiction of the Old Bailey extended over the whole London district, including Southwark, Lambeth, Greenwhich, Woolwhich, &c. There will be twelve sessions in the year instead of eight and one of the learned judges will be always on the bench, and in communication with his learned brethren. The system will improve the certainty as well as the celerity of the judicial decision and prevent a number of anomalies which have been considered as seriously effecting the purity of the metropolitan administration of criminal justice.

TIMES.—MARCH 31.

The bill for abolishing the office of Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer for Scotland, has just been laid on our table, and in that we have the following clause:—"And whereas John Archibald Murray, Esq., the present Recorder of the Great Roll or Clerk of the Pipe in Scotland, who has a life interest therein, has signified his desire to surrender his interest in the said office without compensation." The bill then goes on to abolish the office, and thus Mr. Murray gives up, for the good of the country, an office of which, we believe, the yearly value is between 200*l.* and 300*l.*—*Courier.*

We learn from a correspondent that the Trades' Unions are spreading to a fearful extent in this country. Much as we are grieved at such intelligence, we confess it does not come upon us with surprise. It is but the natural working of a system, the seeds of which were sown and fostered under the influence and patronage of His His Majesty's Ministers. "As ye sow, so also shall ye reap," is a maxim of high and unquestionable authority; and we fear, in this case, too soon about to be verified. Secret combinations amongst the citizens are the surest indication of the downfall of a kingdom. The cankerworn is at the heart of the British oak—its noblest branches visibly wither and decay; and in a few short years, it must be uprooted and torn from its foundation, without some friendly hand supplies a speedy and powerful remedy. Unles means be found to suppress the secret societies forming in the different provinces of the kingdom, no man's life or property can be safe for a moment; and England may expect ere long the same sanguinary measures that are at once the disgrace and terror of the Irish people.—*Somersetshire Gazette.*

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Saturday.—We had a respectable extent of business done in cotton this week, without any alteration in prices from those last reported. Speculators have taken 2,600 American; exporters 300 Surat and 100 American. The importation this week is 20,822 bags, and the sales are 19,560 bags—namely, 370 Sea Island, 14*d.* to 21*d.*; 30 stained ditto, 10*d.* to 12*d.*; 7,820 Boweds, 8*d.* to 9*d.*; 5,840 New Orleans, 8*d.* to 9¾*d.*; 2,430 Alabama, &c., 7¼*d.* to 9*d*; 711 Pernams, 10½*d.* to 11¾*d.*; 240 Babia, 9⅞*d.* to 10½.; 900 Maranham, 10¼*d.* to 11*d.*; 60 Demerara, 12½*d.*; 20 common West India 7⅞*d.*; 290 Egyptian, 13*d.* to 14*d.*; and 850 Surat, 5½*d.* to 7⅝*d.*; per lb. The sales to-day amount to 2,500 bags, at the prices of Thursday.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

An immense progress has been made in economical reductions within the last few years, and yet we are not aware of any instance in which the spirit of retrenchment has been carried so far as either to impair the efficient of the public service, or to affect the just claims of individual merit. During the Castlereagh Administration, it began with the dismissal of clerks, and the abolition of smaller places. As the demands for economy became more urgent in the Legislature, and were enforced by more energetic declarations of public opinion without, it reached higher sinecures and more a ristocratic pretensions. Under the present Administration, it has become the prevailing, pervading, genius of the Government. It has inspected every office, civil, fiscal, and military, for subjects on which to exercise its power. It has swept away whole boards, and abolished at once hundreds of places declared to be useless. While it has pried into every secret corner for a minor saving, it has not spared even the salaries of the Ministers of the Crown. Whole tribunals with their complement of ermined judges, as in the case of the Exchequer Court of Scotland, have fallen a sacrifice to its irresistible influence. The pension list is threatened with its scrutinizing revision, to curtail the income of some of its aristocratic paupers. And even the venerable Exchequer itself, bequeathed to us by the Conqueror, with all its gorgeous prevision of noble tellers, noble auditors, and clerks of the pipe, or the pells—with its notched stick or parchment tallies, its Roman numerals, and its Norman Latin—has fallen beneath its inexorable decree, and instead of luxuriating in its 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* a-year, is to give place to a modest establishment which will be administered for less than 5,000*l.*!

These are certaintly great triumphs of the genius of economy; but the great wonder is that they should not have been achieved earlier. We speak not of useless boards—of sinecure courts,—of supernumeray establishments, or of superfluous places; these ought not to have been allowed to exist for a day after their total inutility or inefficiency was discovered and acknowledged; but we speak of excessive salaries for efficient offices, or of excessive superannuation allowances, when these salaries can no longer be enjoyed. It is our wish, and it must be the wish of every man who is desirous of seeing public duties performed with the requisite energy and zeal, that all the servants of the public should be paid in such a manner as to attract the best talents to the service of their country, and to reward their utmost exertion while in office; but this might be done without supplying those incentives to fashionable extravagance or profusion, which must often be inconsistent with the steady discharge of official labour, or which must bring into competition with the most efficient unpatronized candidates for public employments, those who are tempted by the emoluments of place alone to solicit them, and who depend on their patron for their reputation of a capacity to fill them.

In America no man is too highly paid, no retiring allowances are given, and yet we hear of no complaints that public offices are either absolutely declined or inefficiently discharged. We have no intention to cite the example of our American brethen as a perfect model; but we advert to it as an evidence that we ourselves may have gone beyond the proper medium in our scale of remuneration for public services.

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These remarks have been suggested to us by observing on the votes of the House of Commons, that Sir James Graham has given notice of a motion to bring in a bill "to alter and amend the laws for "regulating the compensations, and allowances to "be made to persons in respect of their having "held civil offices in His Majesty's service." We know nothing of the provisions of the announced measure, but we take it for granted that, while it consults economy in the public expenditure, it will protect and fulfil the just rights and fair expectations of the different classes of persons whose offices it may ultimately affect. Unless it did so, it would be exposed to all objections of an *ex post facto* law. —*Times, March* 26.

MEETINGS.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly general court was held at the Company's house, on Wednesday; J. Loch, Esq., in the chair. It was stated that Mr. Grant had undertaken to present, but not to support, the petition of the court for equal duties on Indian and colonial sugar and cotton. The court, it was stated, had decided, in obedience to the King's direction, that the royal East India volunteer corps should be disembodied from and after the 25th of March, Lord Melbourne having communicated the King's thanks to the corps, with his permission to the officers to retain the rank they had held. The court also expressed its thanks to that body, and its regret at being obliged to disembody it. Mr. Weeding and Mr. Twining moved and seconded a resolution approving of the resolution of the Court Directors which was agreed to; and Colonel Astell returned thanks. The chairman, in reply to Mr. J. Poynder said that the Indian government had had one more case of Suttee before it, and that it was resolved to prevent any similar occurrence. Mr. B. Hutchinson moved for a long list of papers connected with forty years' transactions in the affairs of Mr. John Hutchinson. The motion was withdrawn after a brief debate. Captain Gowen moved "That neither the political nor the commercial advantages which have resulted from the British mission to the court of Persia being at all commensurate with the heavy expenses incurred thereon, already amounting in the aggregate to nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling, on the 30th of December, 1830, the date of the last return, independent of large subsidies paid to the Persian government, which have not been ascertained, it is expedient as soon as possible to discontinue the mission, as useless in its effects, and unjust to the people of India, on whom the expenses fall." Captain J. Malcolm, Mr. Manisty, and Sir H. Jones, went out at different periods, and the expenses of these embassies were 111,963l., 105,,791l., and 163,535l. Sir J. Malcolm's embassy, which was concurrent with the last, cost 220,350l. The expense of Sir G. Ouseley's mission was 141,166l. Mr. Ellis had 2,500l., Mr. Monier 23,070l. in eighteen months, and Sir H. Willock's embassy cost 48,673l. in eight years! This was a very economic charge compared with the former. Then came Colonel Macdonald for 160,000l. Thus, in thirty years, the people of India had paid a million for what concerned only the people of England. The chairman, Sir H. Willock, and Mr. Weeding, thought the mission to Persia of great importance. Captain Gowan then moved that as 6000*l.* had been spent in one year by the directors for entertainment, all such expenses should cease now that the people of India must pay them. Colonel L. Stanhope seconded the motion. Sir C. Forbes thought such entertainments, and the invitation to them of the company's officers, a very useful expenditure. Mr. Weeding, Mr. Fielden, and Mr. Twining, opposed the motion, which was negatived, only four hands being held up for it. Captain Gowan then moved—"That a return be laid on the table of the proprietors of the number of visitors to the company's museum and library between the 31st of January and 31st of December, 1833, with a statement of the annual expenses of the establishment connected therewith, and that admittance be granted daily to the public on the same terms as at the British Museum." The chairman said that returns of the number of visitors (which were about 4000 in the last year) would be laid before the court, and also of the expenses of the establishment. As to giving greater facilities to visitors, they were as great as in the British Museum, but to give indiscriminate admittance to the public would be attended with great inconvenience. In fact, there was not room enough for such admission. As to the catalogue there was one in preparation. The motion was withdrawn,—*Atlas. March* 23.

EAST INDIA VOLUNTEERS.

The CHAIRMAN stated that on the 26th of January the Court of Directars had communicated to Lord Melbourne that as, under the new arrangement, the Company would cease to possess commercial funds to defray the expense incurred by the Royal East India Corps of Volunteers, they would find it necessary to take measures for disembodying that corps; and they requested the noble lord to favour them with the intentions of the Government on the subject. On the 29th of January Lord Melbourne answered that having made known to His Majesty the determination of the Court of Directors on the subject, he had it in command from His Majesty to thank the commandant, the officers, non-commmissioned officers, and the privates of the Corps of Royal East India Volunteers, for the zeal and energy they had on all occasions displayed since they were first embodied; and His Majesty was pleased, in order to mark his just appreciation of their services to direct that the commandant and the officers of the corps should be allowed to retain the rank and honour attached to their respective commissions. On the 4th of March the Court of Directors had come to a resolution declaring that they had no alternative but to disembody the corps, and ordering that it be disembodied accordingly. They expressed the gratitude they felt in consequence of His Majesty's allowing the commandant and the officers to retain the rank and honour attached to their respective commissions and they thanked Colonel Astell, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the corps, for their meritorious services. It was ordered that this resolution be communicated to the General Court of Proprietors, and to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Court of Directors by a subsequent resolution, declared that the corps should be disembodied from and after the 25th of March.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE DIRECTORS.

The next motion of Captain Gowan, of which a notice had been given, was—

"That it having appeared, from a statement made by the Chairman of the Court of Directors on the 28th of September, 1831, at the quarterly general court, that the expense on account of tavern entertainments and breakfasts and luncheons, provided for the directors and officers of the East India-house, had cost that year upwards of 6,000*l*; and it being understood that the same wasteful and unexampled extravagance is still persevered in, at the expense of the inhabitants of India, resolved, that no further expense be incurred for the above purposes after the 14th of April next."

Captain Gowan, in submitting this to the consideration of the Court, dwelt in strong terms on the practice of the directors in having dinners for themselves and their friends on court-days. Up to the late change in the condition of the Company these expenses were paid by the proprietors; but now that the payment of their dividends was guaranteed by Government, the expense of those entertainments must fall on the people of India, and he contended it would be unjust to call upon them to pay for such an expenditure. The whole amount paid for these in a year was by the return said to be about 6,000*l.*, but he had no doubt, if all the items of those expenses were given, they would not fall short of 10,000*l.* a-year. The directors, he contended, were amply paid in money and patronage for their attendance there, and ought to provide any necessary entertainments at their own cost. He concluded by moving as above.

Colonel L. STANHOPE seconded the motion.

Sir C. FORBES opposed it. He thought that such entertainments ought to be given, and that the directors should take those opportunities of inviting in turn all its officers who might be in London, from the highest to the lowest. It would have the effect of linking them more strongly to the Company's interests, on their return, to find that they had been so noticed. He knew many officers in the Company's service who complained of not being invited to the directors' dinners. He thought the hon. proprietor who brought forward this motion was "penny wise and pound foolish." He (Captain Gowan) had voted for the payment by India of an annuity of 638,000*l.*, and now he objected to this paltry sum, for what he (Sir C. Forbes) considered a very useful expenditure.

After some remarks from Mr. Weeding and Mr Fielder against the motion.

The CHAIRMAN said that the practice was one of very old standing. The expense was much below what the hon. proprietor had stated. However the directors would offer no opinion on it. They would rather leave it altogether in the hands of the proprietors.

Mr. TWINING opposed the motion, and contended that it was unjust to insinuate that the interests of the people of India were sacrificed for those entertainments.

Captain GOWAN, in reply, charged some of the directors with being remiss in their attendance on the business of the Court. He fully concurred in the suggestion thrown out by a previous speaker, that the chairman of the Company ought to hold stated levees to receive their officers who might be in England.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors were unremitting in their daily attendance. The Chairman did in fact hold a daily levee, and saw all parties who had to apply to them on business. As to the amount of this expenditure, it was far below [illegible] hon proprietor. [illegible] what was stated by the [illegible]. The dinners were 3,000*l.*, the breakfasts 1,500*l.*, and the out lay for coals and candles was 1.200*l.*, making the whole 5,700*l*, and this included the warehouse expenditure for coals and candles.

The motion was then put and negatived, there being only four hands held up for it.—*Times, March* 20.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, MARCH 25.—The fineness of the weather for some days past has been extremely favourable to agricultural operations, and has tended greatly to remove the apprehensions caused by the recent continued rains and the flooded state of many parts of the country.

Notwithstanding the exertions used by those who took a leading part in repeal to induce the people to forward petitions from every district, and to have them numerously signed, there is an apathy upon the subject which must astonish all those who regarded repeal as a national question. The Kerry paper, which arrived in town to-day complains that in Tralee, which returned a Repealer, there has been no petition. Clonmel, which also returned a Repealer, has sent forward no petition; and in the county of Wicklow, from which not more than three repeal petitions have been forwarded, several Catholic clergymen have refused to co-operate with the people upon this question, because the latter would not join them in petitioning for the poor laws!—*Globe, March* 27.

THE FRENCH CUTTER AND THE BRITISH FISHERMEN.

We alluded, in our second edition of last week, to a dispute which had occurred off the French coast between the crews of some British fishing-boats and that of a French cutter. The following are the particulars:—On Monday morning, the 10th inst., the Frolic, of Portsmouth, George Burnet, master, sailed from the Jersey for the oyster-ground on the opposite coast of French, with a crew of five men and a boy. She only reached the oyster-ground at dusk, owing to light winds. The crew tried for oysters, but finding none, and that night was closing in and a fog coming on, they made for a light, which they concluded to proceed from the fishing fleet. Soon after they made out their companions, and anchored close to them for the night. At day-light next morning the fog was very thick; but having waited in vain for its dispersion, they got under way at about half-past eight and commenced dredging but without success. Finding that there was no chance of the weather clearing and not knowing exactly where they were, they anchored again. Towards the middle of the day the fog abated; and they made out the land, and discovered that they were within the limits of eight miles from the French coast, to which the British fishermen are restricted. They made all sail to get outside the limits, in company with the Flora, of Milton, and the Young Dolphin, of Jersey: they were still within the limits, when they perceived a French boat rowing towards them, which afterwards proved to be the boat of the Ecureuil, with a crew of eleven or twelve men, armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses. Burnet hailed the Flora and the Young Dolphin, desiring the crews to bring those vessels alongside of his, in order to prevent the French from capturing them and detaining them in Granville for the rest of the season (till the 1st of June), which he knew would be their fate if they allowed the French to board them. They did not accede to this request. The Young Dolphin being further from the boat stood to the northward and escaped. The Flora being nearest was first boarded the crew offering no resistance; nevertheless, the moment the French were on its deck, one of them knocked down with a cutlass the man at the helm. Leaving three men in possession of the Flora, the French boat made for the Frolic. On reaching her quarter Burnet desired them to keep off, as he would not let them come on board; they took no notice of what he said, but attempted to grapple. The crew of the Frolic pushed the boat off with their sweeps and a boat hook. The attempt to board was renewed four times, and as often repulsed in the same manner. The French then laid on their oars, took up their muskets, and appeared to be aiming at the Frolic's crew. Burnet had an old musket or fowling-piece, loaded with small shot, which he kept on board for shooting wild fowl; he took it up, and presenting it at the French cried out to them that if they fired he would do so likewise; upon which the French put down their pieces. One of Burnet's men remonstrated with them upon the danger of an affray with fire-arms—saying they might make a bad job of it—that they could keep them off with their sweeps and if they got on board they had only to take hold each of their man. Burnet, thus persuaded, sent his gun below. The French, seeing this, made a fifth attempt to board, but were again repulsed; and in shoving out a sweep for that purpose, one of the French, crew received a blow on his head. Immediately a shot was fired into the Frolic, which, however, only took effect in her foresail, passing over the heads of her crew; these last gave a cheer; this probably exasperated the French still more than their repeated defeats, for immediately one of them snatched a musket from the hands of his neighbour, aimed and fired! the ball entered Burnet's right breast, fractured a rib, and traversed the lungs, Burnet fell forwards, and said "I am shot, I am a dead man." One of his crew assisted him aft to the companion, when he had the resolution to call to his son for his gun, which he received and fired into the French boat, wounding one man severely in the face and head. His fire was returned by three shots, which did no other harm than perforating the sails of the Frolic. The French boat then made off for the Ecureuil, and Burnet only survived this wound an hour and a half.

Burnet was a man of great respectability, of a peaceable disposition, and of religious habits; he has left a widow, four children of his own, and two of his brother's, whom he maintained by his [illegible]ains.

[illegible] French [illegible] Ecureuil had [illegible]

The same day the French cutter Ecureuil had boarded the Ant, of Jersey, during the fog, and taken possession of her. The crew of this vessel had been severely ill-treated, beaten with cutlasses, thrown violently from one vessel to the other, and into the hold of the cutter, and detained for several hours; but on the weather clearing, the French commander found the vessel was anchored two miles outside the limits, and in consequence released her.

It appears, by advices received from Jersey, that at the inquest held there on, Thursday, the 13th inst., a highly respectable jury brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the Frenchman, who shot Burnet.—*Atlas, March* 23.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A letter of the 25th ult. from Constantinople, after some general observations upon the treaty of July 8, which it considers much more hostile to England than to France, on account of the greater extent of the commerce of the former Power in the Levant, contains the following:—"You will recollect that discussions have taken place upon the chances of success of an expedition by Russia against India. Opposite opinions have been entertained, but it has never yet been stated that such an expedition has been actually commenced, and that the Persians, urged by Russia, had already gone half-way to India, and overthrown the kingdom of Cabul, which separates them from the British possessions in the East. This attack, which was begun two years ago, cannot be unknown to England; why, therefore, does she remain silent? The following are the facts:—Abbas Mirza, the Prince Royal, who died lately, undertook in 1831 an expedition against the provinces of Yezd, Herat, and Khorasan, as an experiment, to show how far he could advance with his small regular army. During his different campaigns he was accompanied by staff officers of the Russian army. Abbas Mirza himself, invested with the Order of St. Andrew, acted according to the intimations of his Sovereign, the Emperor Nicholas. However, as the questions which agitated Europe were not cleared up, and war appeared to be imminent, the Czar took an opportunity of showing England what he was able to do and sent forth the Persian Prince against India, still attended by Russian staff-officers. Herat was gained, and the son of Kamran Sehah, King of Cabul, fell into the hands of the conqueror, who advanced towards the capital. Death, however, seized him before he could accomplish his undertaking. The distance from Taurus to Herat is much about the same as that from Herat to Pischaver, the boundary of English India. He passed the Desert, and after he had entered Cabul would have had no natural obstacle to contend with. It may be well believed that the presence of a Mahometan Prince on the frontiers of India would have been sufficient to cause all the Mussulmans of the country to rise and to shake the fidelity of the inhabitants, and thus compromise the British authority. And yet England has remained totally silent as to this attempt, without venturing to make the least complaint or remonstrance. The Emperor Nicholas has conferred a suitable reward on Abbas Mirza in the person of his son Mehemet, who, in the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, is styled Royal Highness. According to the law of succession, on the death of Abbas Mirza during the life of the King his father, the next surviving Prince Royal, Hussein Ali Mirza Governor of Shiraz,, became the heir to the Persian throne; but the Emperor of Russia having ackowledged Abbas Mirza, carries his acknowledgment to his children. This is at variance with the laws of inheritance and yet, strange to say, England makes no remonstrance, although the Prince of Shiraz is friendly to her interests, and the sons of Abbas Mirza are the partisans and vassals of Russia."—*Galignani's Messengers, March* 24.

CONSTNTINOPLE, FEB. 19

Lord Ponsonoby has lately sent a note to the Porte which has produced a powerful sensation in the Divan. After alluding to the material difference which the treaty of alliance concluded with Russia has established in the political position of Turkey with regard to the rest of Europe, and more especially to England, the ambassador points out the necessity in which his cabinet is placed in consequence of ascertaining to what extent our relations with this empire have already, or can in the sequel be affected by it. A long series of questions he submits to the consideration of His Highness's Ministers, in which, after supposing every position in which the combination of events might place England towards Russia, a categoric answer is solicited pointing out the line of conduct which her new engagements whith that Power would oblige Turkey to follow. The answers have not yet been given, and of course nothing positive can be said about their nature. There is, however every reason to think they will be such as to determine our Ministers to go to war, for so great is the anxiety of the Turks for a war, that they will use every means in their power to render it unavoidble They feel innately convinced that the combinations to which it will give rise can alone enable them to throw off the yoke which, with all her assurances of disinterestedness, Russia has placed on their nation's neck. Every one considers the treaty as a preparatory act to the mastery of their country, and long for the day when England's assistance shall enable them with impunity, to protest against it.

Achmet Pacha left St. Petersburgh on the 17th Inst. His and Orloff's return, and the reappointment of Tahir Pacha to the dignity of Captain Pacha, are attributed to the determination the Sultan has taken, in compliance with the wishes of Russia, of repairing the means of defence requisite in case of war. Very erroneous would the opinion of those be who, judging from these appearances, were to conclude that Mahmoud is determined to side with the Russians His present position obliges him to dissimulate, but at the very first favourable opportunity he will throw off the mask, and exhibit his real disposition.—*Times, March* 18

ALEXANDRIA, FEB. 3.

[illegible] prevalent as to the [illegible] state of this country demand that care should be taken in the examination of the facts connected with it. Mehemet Ali has at least created a military power capable of withstanding the attacks of the Sultan. In the arsenal, as well as among the troops, the utmost activity continues, as if a new conflict was nor far distant. It is said that to the demand for his disarming Mehemet Ali, or as his name is spelled in the Egyptian *Moniteur*, Mohammed Aly, has declared his willingness to begin, provided he receive a guarantee from France or Great Britain that he is not to be attacked either by the Sultan or the Autocrat.

The wish on the part of Russia to gain time, as she is not in a fit state in the Black Sea to begin hostilities, has produced some remarkable results, in the arrival here of the Russian Consul, General Duhamel, accompanied by M. Lavision, a Swiss, who formerly acted as Chancellor to the Russian Consul Pezzoni, and who was withdrawn from hence when Ibrahim Pacha moved his army against the Sultan to Constantinople, where he remained, Colonel Duhamel went on the 24th ult. to Cairo, where the Viceroy and the British and French Consuls-General at present reside. It is reported, but perhaps without foundation, that the Russian agent has refused a horse and a pelisse, which, according to custom, Mohammed Aly presented him on his arrival

Mohammed Aly having paid 5,000 purses to the Sultan, under the name of a present, the latter demands 30,000 additional, as arrears of taxes due to the Porte. There are 7,000 ready, which may be sent if tranquillity be preserved in the East between the Great Powers. Mohammed Aly professes to be content with his present position, as "a tributary," not "a subject" to the Porte, but his immense preparations would seem to indicate that he waits out a favourable opportunity of declaring his independence, and leaving the Turks to their fate separately, while he establishes an Arab-Egyptian dynasty.

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